DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 137 040 RC 009 878

AUTHOR Kendrick, Elise F., Ed.; And Others
TITLE 1976 Annual Report (Including Transition Quarter) -- Appalachian Regional Commission.
INSTITUTION Appalachian Regional Commission, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 77
NOTE 161p.; For related documents, see ED 107 415, ED 124 369

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$8.69 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Annual Reports; Child Development; Community Development; *Economic Development; Educational Programs; Energy; Health; Housing; Income; Labor Force; Land Use; Natural Resources; Population Trends; *Rural Areas; *Social Services; *Tables (Data); *Transportation
IDENTIFIERS *Appalachia; *Appalachian Regional Commission

ABSTRACT

Covering the 1976 fiscal year and the one-time transition quarter of July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, this annual report on the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) presents narrative and tabular data re: (1) A Year of Strengthening the Partnership (highlights on the Federal, state, and local partnership which constitutes ARC); (2) Growth (transportation, housing and community development, and enterprise development); (3) Human Services (health, education, and child development); (4) The Land (energy, environment, and natural resources); (5) Development at the Local Level; (6) Finances; (7) Appendices (project totals approved; population, labor force, unemployment, and income statistics; and local development district list and map). Among the 1976 highlights reported here are: the strengthening of the development and planning process via more tightly controlled state planning, increased local participation, and preparation for development of a regional plan; extension of the nonhighway programs through fiscal year 1979 and the highway programs through fiscal year 1981; development of areawide action programs among 50% of the local development districts; preparation of "Questions for Appalachia", a preliminary document re the regional plan that identifies conditions and issues; a resolution coming out of the energy symposium to accelerate roadway construction essential to energy resource transportation. (JC)

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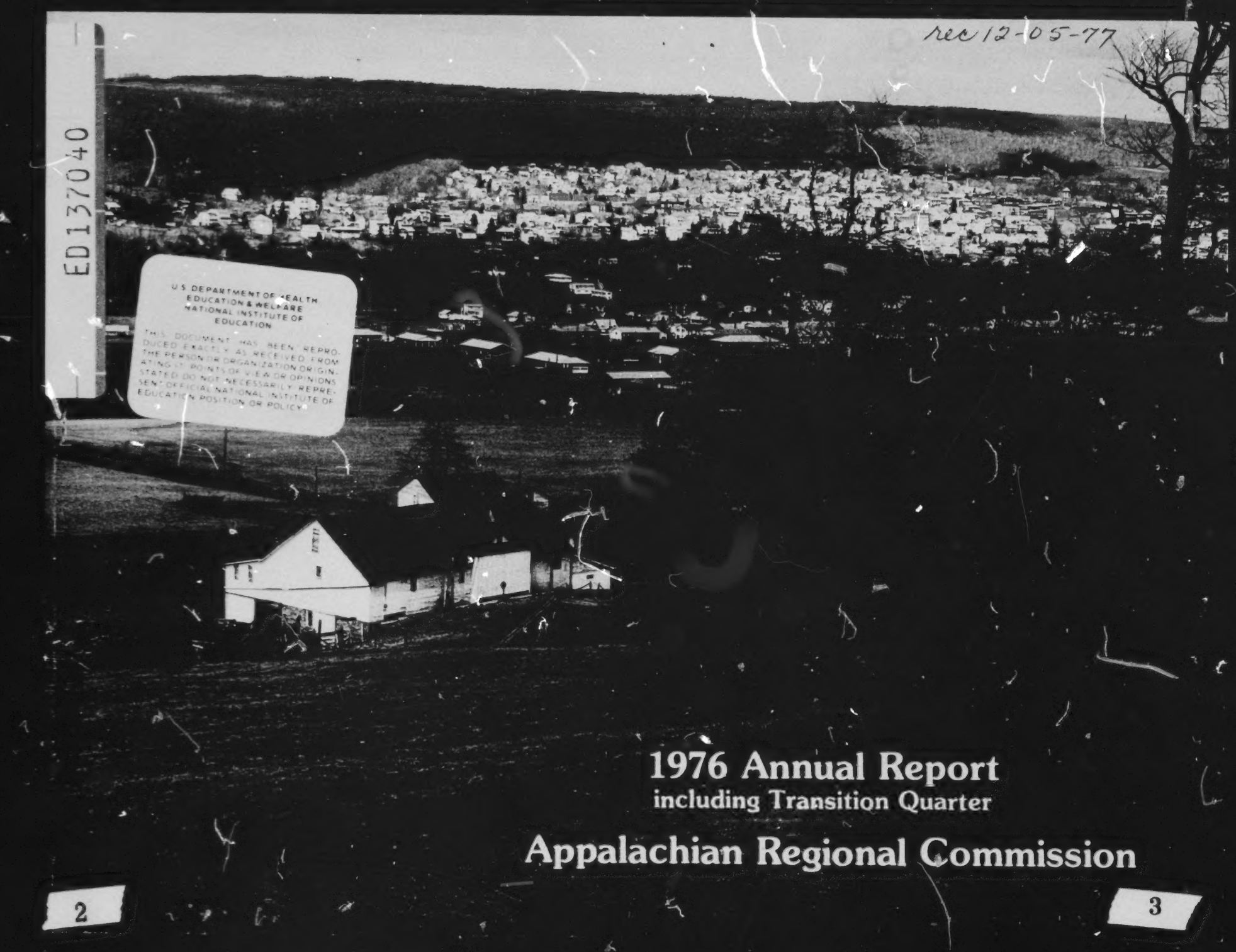

1976 Annual Report
including Transition Quarter

Appalachian Regional Commission

1976 Annual Report
including Transition Quarter

Appalachian Regional Commission

1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

September 30, 1976

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Governor Milton J. Shapp

ALTERNATE FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN[2]
George G. Seibels, Jr.

ACTING STATES REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE[3]
Richard M. Hausler

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[1]William L. Waller, Governor of Mississippi, served as States Cochairman from July 1 until December 31, 1975.
[2]Orville Lerch served as Alternate Federal Cochairman until his resignation on February 21, 1976.
[3]John Whisman served as States Regional Representative until his resignation on September 1, 1976.

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Library of Congress Catalogue Card Number 66-61155

Cover photograph by Robert Rathe

What Is ARC?

In 1965 Congress determined that the Appalachian Region, despite its rich natural resources, "lags behind the rest of the Nation in its economic growth and that its people have not shared properly in the Nation's prosperity. The region's uneven past development, with its historical reliance on a few basic industries and a marginal agriculture, has failed to provide the economic base that is a vital prerequisite for vigorous, self-sustaining growth."

To assist the Region to meet its problems by building a better economy and a better quality of life for its inhabitants, Congress passed the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, establishing the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC).

Appalachia, as defined in this legislation and subsequent amendments, is a 195,000-square-mile region that follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York down to northern Mississippi. It includes all of West Virginia and parts of twelve other states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvaina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The Region has been recognized as having three subregions, with distinctive income, population and employment characteristics (see the map on page 3). The Appalachian Region has an estimated 1975 population of 19 million, or approximately 9 percent of the U.S. population.

The Appalachian Regional Commission is composed of the Governors of the 13 states that comprise Appalachia and a federal cochairman who is appointed by the President. A states cochairman is elected from among the Governors; the position is rotated among the states. The executive director of the Commission is appointed by and reports to the Governors and the federal cochairman; he heads a staff of approximately 125 persons.

ARC represents a unique experiment in cooperative development and in federal-state coordination. The Commission undertakes a large and diversified development program for the benefit of the Region. And ARC itself is a unique partnership of federal, state and local government. Through this joint effort, the Commission establishes regional priorities and plans regional investments.

A basic element in the ARC partnership is local participation in the Commission's development program. To assist local planning and to ensure that ARC funds are used to serve local communities, the Commission, through its member-states, works with multicounty planning and development agencies, known as local development districts (LDDs). Each LDD has a board, consisting of elected officials and public representatives of several counties, and a professional staff. Both work with the local citizenry to assess local needs, to determine local priorities and to prepare local development plans based upon those needs and priorities.

The Appalachian program differs from other federal programs in concentrating its investments in areas where the member states have decided future development is most likely to occur. This concentration helps build up key areas in the Region and maximizes the return on public dollars invested.

Many Appalachian communities have sufficiently low tax bases that they have found it difficult to come up with matching funds required to participate in federal grant-in-aid programs for the construction of basic public facilities. A significant feature of the Appalachian program is the supplemental grants component, which raises the federal share in grant programs up to 80 percent of the cost of construction and has thereby been responsible for the addition of many schools, health facilities, libraries and other facilities to the Region's roster.

In the Appalachian program, as in most federal grant-in-aid programs, state and local bodies participate to a significant extent in the financing, along with the federal government. Although the federal government to date has contributed 54 percent of the funds for Appalachian projects, state and local sources have furnished the rest of the funds.

The primary goals of the Appalachian program include:

- developing within the Region a self-sustaining economy capable of providing its inhabitants with rising incomes, more diversified opportunities for employment and a better standard of living
- providing the health and skills needed by Appalachians to compete in the economic life of the nation wherever they choose to live.

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

March 31, 1977

OFFICE OF
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Governor Members of the
Appalachian Regional Commission
Federal Cochairman of the
Appalachian Regional Commission

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, I respectfully submit to each of you a report on the activities of the Appalachian Regional Commission carried out under this Act during Fiscal Year 1976 and the Transition Quarter.

The period covered by this report includes the Commission's first nine months of operation under the 1975 Amendments to the Act.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY T. ATER, JR.
Executive Director

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

March 31, 1977

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

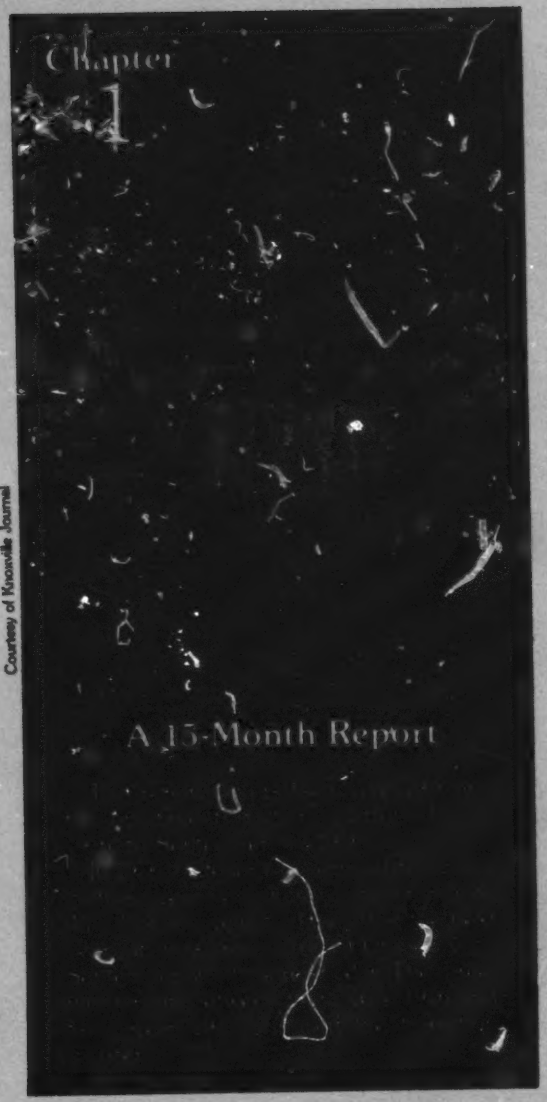
Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you, for transmittal to the Congress, a report on the activities carried out under this Act during Fiscal Year 1976 and the Transition Quarter.

The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission with the thirteen states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Respectfully yours,

DONALD W. WHITEHEAD
Federal Cochairman

MILTON J. SHAPP
Governor of Pennsylvania
States' Cochairman



Courtesy of Knoxville Journal

A Year of Strengthening the Partnership

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) represents a unique partnership among the three levels of government, federal, state and local. Each level has specific responsibilities in the ARC system: all formal actions of the Commission require an affirmative vote from the federal cochairman and a majority of the states; all project proposals and development programs must be submitted from the state level; and all programs must be coordinated with multicounty local development districts (LDDs) to reflect local priorities. Together, these requirements have established a coordinated system designed to tie together community development efforts — federal, state and local, public and private.

Perhaps the most important accomplishment of ARC in fiscal year 1976 and in the transition quarter was a strengthening of the development and planning process, through more tightly controlled state planning, increased local participation and preparation for a regional plan. These changes were encouraged by requirements in the 1975 amendments to the Appalachian Regional Development Act, which extend the nonhighway programs of the Commission for four years, through fiscal year 1979, and the highway programs through fiscal year 1981.

Now Required by Statute: State Plans . . .

• The new legislation specifically calls for state development plans that will describe the state's organization and process for Appalachian planning.

The state plans must specify the procedures established for participation of the LDDs and the means by which Appalachian planning is related to the state's overall planning and budgeting processes. The plan of each state must identify needs within the Region; set forth the goals, objectives and priorities of the state for the Region; and describe the development program, including funding sources and recommendations for projects, for achieving the objectives set forth.

At the beginning of the Appalachian program, the Commission imposed upon its individual state members the task of developing individual state plans and growth strategies that would accomplish the kind of policy and program planning essential in dealing with regional problems. They have annually prepared investment programs and have provided the policy guidance for the administration of the Appalachian program. Recognizing the importance of the state plans to the ARC program, Congress added this formal requirement in the 1975 amendments.

. . . And Local Participation

• The new legislation calls upon the states, in carrying out their planning, including the selection of programs and projects for assistance, to consult with LDDs, local units of government and citizen groups, and to take into consideration the objectives and recommendations of these local organizations.

It is the responsibility of the LDDs, working with their various public committees, to prepare plans and recommend projects that represent local

needs and desires. These plans are submitted to the Governor of each state to be considered in developing the state's Appalachian development plan.

The Commission's system has emphasized the LDDs as the vehicle for coordinating a number of programs. The result is that decisions, instead of being arbitrarily imposed from above, are more and more made by the people whom they will most affect. And through this process these people are finding themselves better equipped all the time to make these decisions. LDD participation in policymaking for such programs as housing, regional education services, rural transportation, environment, natural resources and solid waste disposal has become significant. Ideas and priorities from the LDDs often form the basis of the investment program portion of the state development plan. The new legislation strengthens this relationship.

Areawide Action Program

• Because Congress was aware of the increased reliance being placed on the local development districts, it directed that the LDDs be encouraged to prepare and execute areawide action programs (AAPs).

AAPs are consolidated investment programs that analyze a multicounty area's assets and problems, identify its needs and recommend priority projects for funding.

During fiscal 1976, almost half of the LDDs engaged in special efforts to formalize their planning activities and bring them together into a single process to produce an AAP capable of being used as a guide for the utilization of funds by as many federal, state and local agencies as possible.

Each AAP consists of two major parts. The first section assesses problems and needs and outlines relevant development policies and strategies. The second section establishes priorities and sets forth the LDD's multiyear funding program for capital construction projects and service delivery programs. These projects and programs are all placed within the framework of multicounty, state and ARC strategies and priorities. The LDD board, assisted by staff and in consultation with affected public and private interests, is responsible for developing and approving the AAP.

This process enables local development districts to participate even more actively in the total ARC development planning process and to contribute to the development of areawide investment policies. It also helps them gain maximum benefit from all available funding sources and provides a basis for future assessment and program review.

Regional Plan

• As urged by Congress in the new legislation, ARC began in fiscal year 1976 to work toward an overall regional development plan.

The first step was the preparation of *Questions for Appalachia*, a preliminary document that looked at conditions and issues about various ways to improve these conditions. Plans were laid to disseminate a later version of this document to spur public discussion of these issues at a series of public meetings throughout the Region. Opinions expressed at these meetings will help the Commission establish a set of goals, objectives and priorities for the entire Region. The regional plan will incorporate these goals, objectives and priorities and form a framework against which future state and local plans may be compared.

Energy Concerns

Fiscal year 1976 was for all Americans a time of great concern over energy. Under the sponsorship of the White House Office of Public Liaison, a Mid-Appalachia Energy Symposium was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, in October 1975, in conjunction with a Mid-Appalachia White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs and a meeting of the Appalachian Regional Commission. President Ford participated personally in the conference and the ARC meeting.

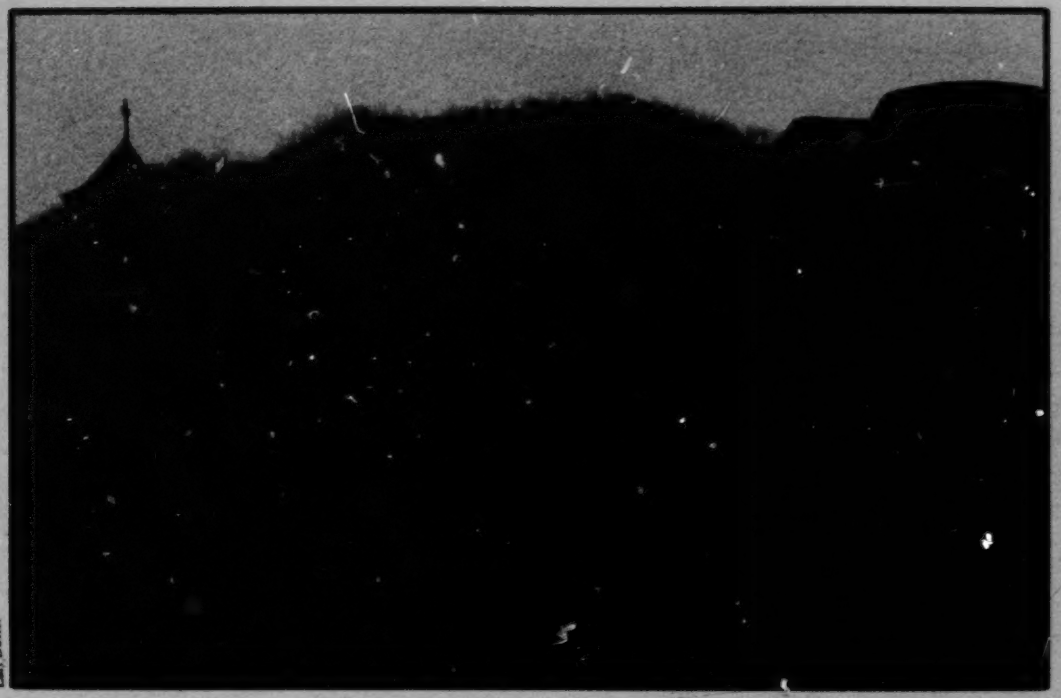
The energy symposium, cosponsored by the University of Tennessee, featured a question-and-answer session, with Administration officials and energy experts from the Region on the one hand and residents of Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia on the other. Highlighting the conference on domestic and economic affairs, which was designed to give people of the Region an opportunity to make personal contact with their federal officials, was a similar session, with the President, members of his Cabinet and other Presidential advisers responding to questions from the audience.

During the Commission meeting with the President, the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution urging that the achievement of national energy goals be tied to the sound development of Appalachia:

The Appalachian Regional Commission recognizes the critical role of the Region in meeting national energy goals. To help the Region carry out this role, the Commission commits itself to revise its development strategies, reorder priorities, and reprogram available funds, to give higher priority to energy-related public investments and to provide for the Region's energy public investments and to provide for the Region's energy work force while at the same time protect its environment.

Particularly, the Commission commits highest priority to accelerating construction of those Appalachian development highways and roads essential to the transportation of energy resources and the movement of the energy work force. . . .

The Three Appalachian Subregions
Northern Appalachia 1
Central Appalachia 2
Southern Appalachia 3
1
2
3



Earl Dotter

The goal that can unite regionwide development action in both the regional and national interest is to manage the opportunities inherent in increased energy production to allow the Region's people to achieve for themselves a stable and diversified economy and a sound physical and social environment.

In addition to the Knoxville energy symposium, the Commission engaged in many other activities aimed at helping Appalachia to produce as much energy for the nation as possible while, at the same time, managing its energy resources so that social and environmental costs would be minimized. The Commission worked in three major areas:

gathering information on present and probably future investments in energy production in the Region, and in housing, schools and other public facilities for workers in this production

establishing working relationships with federal and state agencies with responsibilities in the field of energy development

completing research studies on the possible siting of energy facilities, the environmental impact procedures required in ARC energy projects, and regulatory powers affecting energy development, and continuing work on an energy supply/demand computer model.

ARC also undertook two energy-related transportation studies, one looking at the capacity of Appalachia's energy transportation network, and another focusing on the condition of roads used for hauling coal in and from the Region.

Program Highlights

The year also saw new programs or shifts in emphasis in several ARC program areas.

In transportation, a new category of access road, the development access highway, was established to provide for access in isolated areas to facilities important to economic development. These roads tend to be longer than the typical access roads from major highways to new industries and services.

In housing and community development, the 1975 amendments broadened ARC housing activities, chiefly by giving the Commission the right to use its grants to assist any federal or state low- and moderate-income housing (instead of being restricted to programs operated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development). A major shift in emphasis took place in the Commission's community development program. In fiscal 1975, nearly 75 percent of ARC's community development grants were made for water and sewer projects. In fiscal 1976, these investments dropped to 53 percent, and grants for low- and moderate-income housing rose dramatically. In fact, housing program grants in fiscal 1976 nearly matched the ten-year total of all ARC housing investments.

Major changes also occurred in the direction of the education program. As the Region came close to having enough vocational education facilities available for its students, the number of construction projects in this area declined, while the number of vocational education operations programs rose. The amount invested by ARC in education programs beyond those concerned primarily with vocational and technical education also increased as a result of new program authority in the 1975 amendments.

Growth

Transportation, Housing and Community Development, and Enterprise Development

ARC's goal of economic change in Appalachia affects not only employment and income but the land and the people as well. The pace of life, an individual's way of looking at himself and his future, community identities, and the mountains, forests and streams—all can change with the coming of economic growth and increased opportunity. An accommodation must be achieved between the past and the future. Growth must be balanced between the possible economic gains and the potential social losses.

A growth policy that seeks this kind of balance must overcome certain basic obstacles. They include the diffculty of controlling the use of large pieces of land held in absentee ownership, the near automatic rise of taxes when growth pressures are felt, the widespread lack of a revenue base to supply money for new community facilities when growth causes an increase in the public demand for services, and the different needs of different parts of the Region.

The three subregions face different problems in dealing with economic and social development. In Northern Appalachia, efforts are being made to adapt ARC and national policies to the problems of communities with few prospects for growth. Policies are needed that help stabilize the economic situation in these communities and avoid harmful decline. In Central and Southern Appalachia, policies are needed to manage urban growth occurring in rural settings. These policies should seek to limit haphazard development, reduce harmful environmental impact and promote other appropriate means of providing public services.

All ARC programs influence the direction of growth in Appalachia, but several stand out in their impact—transportation, housing, community development, and enterprise development. These programs in particular give direct and visible shape to growth in the Region.

Transportation

The Appalachian Development Highway program is still the backbone of the Commission's effort to improve economic and social opportunity in Appalachia. While modern communications can do much to reduce the Region's isolation, the need for personal mobility is essential if the freedom to choose one's place of residence, place of work or place of schooling is to be preserved. Substantial strides have been made during the past year toward preserving and enhancing the mobility of the Region's residents and the movement of the goods and services needed in daily commerce. Progress has occurred in every mode of transportation, from continued construction of an adequate highway system to the provision of public bus service to the rural elderly and those without other means of transportation.

Status of Appalachian Development Highway System

SCALE

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Legend

- Adequate at Beginning of Appalachian Program
- Construction Completed or Under Way
- Location Studies, Design or Right-of-Way Acquisition Under Way or Completed

September 30, 1975

The Corridor Highway System

Some 98 new miles of highway construction were placed under contract in fiscal year 1976 and the transition quarter. This addition brings the total mileage under contract to 1,480, or nearly 52 percent of the miles authorized for construction. In addition to the 1,480 miles contracted for, some 1,321 miles of the system were either being studied for location, being designed or having right-of-way acquired. Some 98 percent of the mileage in the system is now having work done on it (see Table 1, page 8, and the map on the opposite page).

Of the work under way, Corridors D, E and L in West Virginia are almost completed, Corridor F in Tennessee is completed and Corridor Q in Virginia is 75 percent completed. Also nearly finished is the spectacular 1,700-foot New River bridge on Corridor L northeast of Beckley, West Virginia. This bridge will be an important link in the corridor system since it will provide improved access to the central valleys of West Virginia as well as a high-grade bypass route between I-79 and I-77. The work on Corridor B near Pikeville, Kentucky, also involves a noteworthy engineering feat. Here, because of the hilly terrain, it was necessary to excavate a substantial amount of rock from the hillsides to create a shelf for the roadway. A site adjacent to Pikeville was selected for disposal of the excavated earth. This fill, when completed, will add over 200 acres of new land to the township and provide opportunities for new housing and business development in a mountainous area where level, well-graded land is a scarce commodity.

Fiscal 1976 also saw continuing interest in the broader benefits of the development highway system to the Region. A study showed, for example, that some 65 percent of the designated mileage of the system passes through or is adjacent to major coal fields. Since coal is the prime energy resource of the Region, the importance of highways to the development of this resource is self-evident. In a study of development highway impacts made for the Commission, E.S. Preston Associates concluded that the highway program has indeed induced additional investments, both private and public, in highway-related businesses and highway-dependent industries. These investments and business developments have tended to cluster near growth centers and have added to the stability and diversity of the local economies. This study also concluded that the completed Interstate and Appalachian development highway systems will place some 85 percent of the Region's 19 million people within 30 minutes or less of a high-quality road. Sixteen percent of these people will be served by the development highway system only.

Even with this most encouraging assessment of highway benefits, financing the completion of the program is a major concern. During fiscal 1976, the Commission completed a cost survey in which each state was asked to prepare estimates of the cost to complete the authorized system within its borders. These estimates indicated that there would be a need for some $2.4 billion in federal funds beyond the amounts authorized for ARC through 1981.

Because of changes made by Congress in the fund authorization process and the advisability of using every highway dollar appropriated each year, ARC has modified its allocation procedure for the development highway program. ARC hopes to encourage the total utilization of each year's highway appropriation while maintaining a reasonable level of progress in each state.

Local Access Roads

Access roads are not like development highways in that they are not designed as an interconnected system of roads but rather as a series of short roads to supply access to specific sites and locations. As such, they generally serve only one or two industrial sites or plants. As of September 30, 1976, ARC had approved a total of 736 miles of access roads. Of the total miles approved, 570 miles have been contracted for construction, of which 513 have been constructed and are open for use. A summary of this progress, by state, is contained in Table 2 on page 9. Over $82,693,000 had been obligated through September 30, 1976, for the construction of access roads, an increase of $8.23 million, or 11 percent, over the previous year.

After the passage of the 1975 ARC amendments, the Commission authorized an additional allocation of $34 million for access roads. The Commission also created a new access road designation, development access highway, to provide the states with the ability to meet needs beyond the scope of the local access road program. Facilities important to economic development, such as major power plants, are often built in remote or isolated parts of the Region and require longer and more expensive roads. To fund this program, ARC authorized the utilization of up to $34 million of development highway allocations.

Coal-Haul Roads

Near the close of 1976, ARC sponsored a special study of coal-haul roads. With mine locations changing, mining methods shifting and production levels fluctuating, trucking over public roads has become an attractive way for the industry to adjust to change because of the flexibility and relatively low capital investment of this method of transportation. Unfortunately, most of the increased coal truck traffic occurs on roads that are least capable of providing additional service—the local and county roads intended for relatively light passenger car and school bus service. ARC's research will identify routes currently used for coal hauling, the amount of coal being transported by truck, the condition of the

Table 1

Appalachian Development Highway System

Mileage Summary by State

State	Total Mileage	Construction Required	Status as of September 30, 1976: Location Studies Completed or Under Way	Design Completed or Under Way	Right of Way Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed or Under Way	Construction* Completed
Alabama	155.5	141.6	141.6	90.9	37.4	35.2	15.0
Georgia	88.1	85.6	85.6	29.2	29.2	29.2	24.0
Kentucky	584.1	420.8	420.8	416.7	347.6	270.9	235.6
Maryland	85.7	81.7	81.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	35.0
Mississippi	111.4	108.4	64.2	64.2	33.3	19.9	18.5
New York	255.4	219.4	219.4	200.9	183.1	157.1	155.9
North Carolina	206.5	205.7	195.1	159.6	159.6	140.7	101.7
Ohio	293.5	201.6	201.6	177.6	150.0	101.2	99.6
Pennsylvania	507.4	456.4	456.4	278.4	185.8	160.9	124.1
South Carolina	30.8	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	342.2	331.8	331.8	215.0	169.5	149.0	147.0
Virginia	201.8	176.9	176.9	157.2	151.5	132.6	128.9
West Virginia	425.2	412.4	412.4	326.1	283.7	233.7	207.0
Total	**3,287.6**	**2,856.6**	**2,801.8**	**2,165.8**	**1,780.7**	**1,480.4**	**1,292.3**

*Of the total completed mileage, 1,283.4 miles have been opened to traffic.

roads and the effect of coal haulage on road conditions and suggest programs and policies to solve some of the problems.

Highways and Growth

As the pace of highway construction quickens and more miles are completed, the need to take advantage of this investment increases. In a broad sense, transportation investments are made in order to make other activities possible, to provide one of the fundamental prerequisites for new development. Often, when such investments are left to normal market forces, development tends to be sporadic and uneven. This is especially true in the poorer areas of Appalachia, where the barriers to investment often outweigh the probable economic returns. Without a systematic program of identifying and developing investment opportunities, Appalachia could fail to capture the economic growth usually attendant on major highway construction.

To encourage such investigations, each year ARC has set aside funds for the support of highway development planning studies, feasibility

Table 2

Appalachian Access Roads

Status as of September 30, 1976

State	Financing (in thousands)		Mileage Summary		
	Approved	Obligated	Miles Approved	Construction Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed
Alabama	$19,030	$17,655	204	152	145
Georgia	3,818	2,931	24	17	12
Kentucky	4,282	3,539	15	14	7
Maryland	2,321	1,746	7	6	6
Mississippi	10,252	10,151	104	99	86
New York	3,567	1,107	8	3	3
North Carolina	4,442	3,001	24	15	12
Ohio	4,515	3,662	39	35	33
Pennsylvania	14,014	10,803	92	78	65
South Carolina	12,731	12,362	122	75	68
Tennessee	7,284	6,245	60	40	40
Virginia	4,493	4,493	18	17	17
West Virginia	7,326	4,998	19	19	19
Total	**$98,075**	**$82,693**	**736**	**570**	**513**

studies and technical support. In the past year, 22 studies in 10 states totaling $1,399,000 were approved. These projects ranged from industrial site studies in Alabama and Mississippi to a Pennsylvania study of the use of various taxing methods to equalize the financial burden among several jurisdictions involved in a major interchange development project.

Every state in the Region has some projects from previous years that continued during fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter; $1,134,000 was expended on 53 such projects during the period.

One of several unique projects in this group was in Tennessee, where a large number of industrial and commercial sites had already been identified adjacent to the development highways or other major roads. The development of these sites was the responsibility of a large number of owners, developers and sponsors who had varying degrees of development expertise. What was clearly needed was not more sites, but enhancement of the existing sites, through such measures as improved zoning, new sewer or water lines, or site grading. But needed most of all was constant

attention to each development problem as it arose and the provision of creative, workable solutions. To help, the Tennessee Division of Community Development, with an ARC grant, hired an industrial site engineer and industrial site technical specialist to give assistance and advice to local communities and sponsors in all phases of site development. During one 18-month term of operation, 60 communities requested and received such aid. Tennessee authorities believe that this is a vital activity spanning the gap between planning and the actual commitment of an industry to locate near an Appalachian corridor.

The Commission voted in 1976 to make this development highway planning program optional. This gives states the choice of applying the funds directly to highway construction rather than to planning and feasibility studies.

Rural Public Transportation

When any area relies to a large extent on an auto-highway system for transportation, the functioning of the system is dependent not only on good roads but also on the availability of a vehicle. While rural America is characterized by a high degree of auto ownership, this is not true for all rural Americans. According to the 1970 census, 18 percent of Appalachian households, or more than one million households, had no autos at all, in comparison with 14 percent of households nationally (excluding the eight major mass transit cities, where about half of all households have no cars available). These figures do not include light truck ownership, so that not all households without cars—either regionally or nationally—are without their own transportation. However, substantial numbers are, especially among low-income families and the elderly. And in rural areas not having a car or a truck can mean that it is much more difficult, and often impossible, to get to jobs and services.

ARC has been actively involved in the development of rural public transportation systems. Assistance has ranged from feasibility studies to the support of operating systems. Activities in fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter were confined to two general types: technical assistance in the preparation of applications, area transit plans and the like; and the provision of operating funds to three continuing projects and a series of new projects in Georgia.

The projects in Georgia illustrate the use to which a limited amount of ARC funds can be put in developing rural public transportation systems. An operating grant of $91,360 was made to the Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission to assist in the operation of an eight-bus system in the five counties of the district. This grant will help continue the service, initiate new routes and schedule and establish more efficient operating procedures. A second grantee in Georgia is the North Georgia Community Action Agency in Cherokee County, a rural area 30 miles northwest of Atlanta. Cherokee County, like so many counties on an urban fringe, has a high degree of auto-dependency, but certain segments of the population lack access to any transport service. Under the ARC grant, a bus system will be set up to help give outlying people transportation to the county seat at Jasper and improve their access to necessary services within the county. The state of Georgia has made a rural transportation consultant available to these two projects as they get started. Another grant of $25,500 is to

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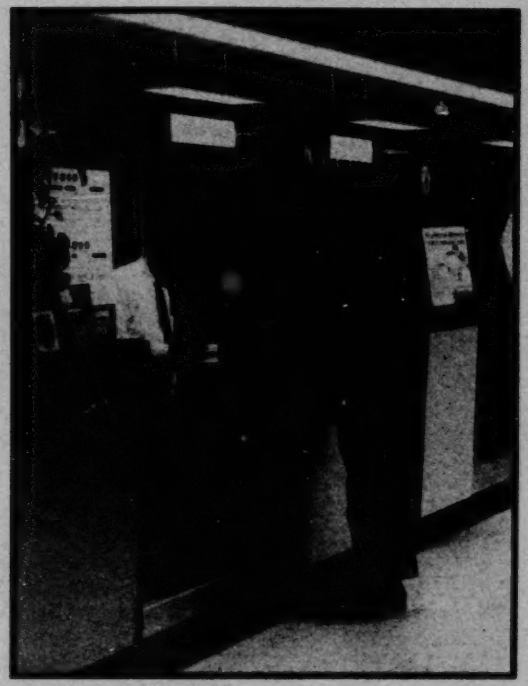
add a rural transportation specialist to the staff of the Georgia Department of Transportation. This staff member will be a resource person for local development districts desiring to establish rural public transportation programs.

Air Transport

Improvements to airports in the Region were halted in 1976 as the pros and cons of a new Airport Development Act for the nation were debated in Congress. In the past, ARC's role had been to augment basic airport development and safety improvements grants administered by the Federal Aviation Administration. Since the federal aid to airports program was one of the basic issues being debated in this act, there was a virtual hiatus in all airport construction. As a result, there were no new grants by ARC during the year. Since the airport act provides federal assistance of up to 90 percent, it is expected that few grants will be made in the future from the ARC program, under which 80 percent is the federal limit.

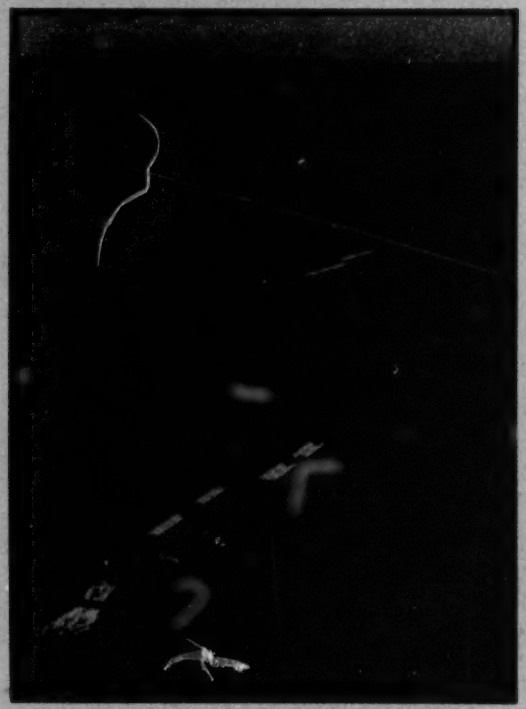


The role of commuter airlines and the provision of air service to small communities surfaced as major national policy issues in 1976. Several regional commissions conducted exhaustive studies of air service to their rural communities and found an alarming amount of service discontinuance. While five communities lost service in Appalachia in the last five years, air service was begun to three others. In 1976, commuter service was being provided by 16 commuter airlines, a 39-percent increase in only four years in the number of commuter airlines operating within the Region. Commuter airlines are characterized by small, easily maneuverable aircraft and serve as feeders to larger airports.

Other Means of Transport

The broad implications of increased coal and energy production in Appalachia are being explored in a special study on regional energy transportation commissioned midway in 1976. A model of the Region's transportation network was constructed to show both graphically and through a computer the manner in which coal and other forms of energy are transported from place to place. Each line of the network is to be examined to determine if current and projected energy transport demands exceed its practical capacity. From this analysis, guidance will be given to each state in developing suitable strategies and policies to meet any capacity shortages or other problems.

With work continuing on actual waterway construction, six states in the Region will study the special effects of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Alabama will focus on industrial site identification in a multicounty area next to the proposed waterway. Mineral resources (primarily coal) in four counties will be mapped and the possible use of the waterway for haulage evaluated. Kentucky will seek a more exact delineation of substate impacts and opportunities resulting from the waterway. Identification of places where revised state policies are needed will be a special goal of the states' study. Since Mississippi will receive the greatest impact of waterway construction and operation, it will sponsor a series of workshops and tours to acquaint local and state groups with the problems and opportunities associated with the project. The interests of Ohio and West Virginia will center on



changes expected to occur in waterway traffic patterns and their impact on port and terminal facilities. Tennessee will investigate the feasibility of waterside fabrication of nuclear power plant components and the transport of these large units by water.

The most significant event in railroading in the Region occurred in April 1976, when Conrail, a quasi-governmental operating agency, took over the operation of the bankrupt railroads in Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. This action meant that a substantial number of low-density rail lines within the Region ceased to be part of the official system and became subject to operation or subsidy by the states or others. Several of these redesignated lines are in the Southern Tier region of New York. Under ARC and state guidance, a special study is considering ways in which these lines can be kept operational at the end of the subsidy period.

Housing and Community Development

The 1975 amendments to the Appalachian Regional Development Act provide broader and more flexible authority for the housing and community development program. The amendments made three substantial changes:

- The Commission's Section 207 program for assisting low- and moderate-income housing was modified to allow the use of (a) planning loans and grants, (b) grants for on- and off-site improvements, and (c) technical assistance grants with any federal or state program assisting low- and moderate-income housing (instead of being restricted only to three Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] programs).

- The program of supplemental and special basic grants under Section 214 was modified to permit its use with any project or activity eligible under federal grant-in-aid programs.

- The prohibition against using ARC 214 grant assistance with Economic Development Administration programs was removed.

As a result of these changes, the Appalachian states were able to broaden their activity and the types of projects they pursued during fiscal 1976. For example, in fiscal 1975, almost 75 percent of ARC's grants were made for water and sewer projects. In fiscal 1976, ARC investments in water and sewer dropped to 53 percent. In turn, investments in low- and moderate-income housing, which were minimal in 1975, increased to over $6 million, about 16 percent of total community development funding. In fact, ARC expenditures for low- and moderate-income housing in fiscal 1976 nearly matched the ten-year total of all ARC housing investments—about $6.8 million.

In fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter the Commission approved 162 housing and community development projects and awarded grants totaling $40 million. Table 3 above summarizes ARC community development activity by project type. The $40 million in ARC grants contributed to the initiation of projects worth over $235 million. Every ARC dollar in a project generated almost six dollars from other sources.

Table 3

Community Development Projects Approved in Fiscal Year 1976 and Transition Quarter

(in thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal Year 1976		Transition Quarter	
Type of Project	Funds Approved	No. of Projects	Funds Approved	No. of Projects
Water systems/water and sewer systems	$11,857	39	$425	2
Sewerage systems	8,962	35	—	—
Low- and moderate-income housing	6,175	34	83	1
Recreation and tourism	5,134	17	—	—
Industrial site development	3,732	19	53	1
Community improvement	2,584	7	44	1
Solid waste disposal systems	651	6	—	—
Total	**$39,095**	**157**	**$605**	**5**

Therefore, even though ARC investments have broadened, the Commission's objectives of leveraging each Appalachian dollar with other funding sources to bring as many resources to bear on meeting the community development needs of the Region is being maintained.

Contributing to the increased housing activity was the creation by the Commission of a special $2.3-million fund to stimulate the production of low- and moderate-income housing in the energy-producing areas of the Region. These areas are facing acute housing shortages because of the immigration caused by the availablilty of jobs in coal or nuclear power plant construction and a lack of decent, affordable housing.

One of these areas is in the city of Jenkins in Letcher County, Kentucky. In 1975 Letcher County had 384 mines, produced 8,796,793 tons of coal and employed 3,974 in mining operations. Jenkins is the focal point for this mining activity. In its vicinity are 83 mines, which produced 4,943,927 tons of coal in 1975 and employed 1,913 people. The major employer in the area is Beth-Elkhorn Coal Company, a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel. The recent increase in mining activity and coal production exhausted available housing in the area, and the immediate response was to place trailers on any available site. It had been almost impossible to provide housing at prices within the financial reach of most families, because of the general unavailability of land and its high price. The subsurface ownership of mineral rights slowed new residential development, and the steep terrain limited building to small lots and resulted in very high site development costs. As a result, adequate housing was beyond the means of three-quarters of the county's population. The Jenkins housing project is an example of how ARC can bring together a number of resources to meet this critical problem.

The Jenkins project will construct 326 new housing units on two sites donated by the Beth-

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Elkhorn Coal Company. The first site is an 86-acre bench that had been strip-mined. Plans call for the construction of 62 single-family units and 64 multifamily units, with the remainder of the property to remain in open space. The sales prices will be $25,000 for single-family homes and $22,000 for multifamily units. The second site is located on the western face of Pine Mountain. Two parcels of land totaling 520 acres will be donated. These parcels contain slopes of less than 25 percent on which 120 single-family and 80 multifamily homes can be built. The projected sales price of the single-family homes will be $30,000, while the multifamily homes will sell for $25,000.

ARC will be contributing $541,500 to assist in financing the site development costs and project administration. The total cost of land development will be $1,403,500. Also contributing to the project will be the Kentucky Department of Transportation, which will build access roads to the sites; the Letcher County fiscal court, which provided a cash contribution; the Kentucky Mountain Homes, Inc., a regional nonprofit sponsor of low- and moderate-income housing; the Kentucky Housing Corporation, for technical assistance and project management; and the Kentucky Development Cabinet, for overall project administration.

Industrial site development, accounting for 10 percent of ARC community development activity in fiscal year 1976, is also becoming an important part of the Commission's program. The role of industrial sites in promoting and directing growth can be seen in the Blair Bend industrial park project.

There are at present no developed industrial lands with river frontage on the Tennessee River between Knoxville and Chattanooga. Studies conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority identified the Blair Bend of the Tennessee River in Loudon County as one of the six best sites remaining for industrial development on the river. This 280-acre site has 8,200 feet of shore line and can accommodate several medium-sized industries, each employing 100 to 300 people, and one or two large industrial plants employing 800 to 1,000 people. The development of this property for industrial use could therefore produce 2,800 jobs and open this area of East Tennessee for industries requiring river transportation.

Because the project conformed with the economic development goals of the state, ARC provided a $667,000 grant to assist the city of Loudon in acquiring and developing the site for industrial use. The project includes land acquisition, the provision of a rail spur, water and sewerage facilities, site grading and drainage. The Farmers Home Administration will be administering the project.

Enterprise Development

The ARC enterprise development demonstration program, in its second year of operation, has provided an effective mechanism for the develop-

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ment of innovative approaches to the creation of job opportunities throughout the Region.

The program concentrated on technical assistance, research and planning during fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter. Technical assistance was provided to small businesses in Appalachian Maryland, to entrepreneurs in Southeastern Kentucky and to communities in Appalachian Tennessee. Research on the efficiency, energy and environmental aspects of locating co-siting industrial plants (locating them together on sites) was funded by the Georgia Institute of Technology. Planning and analysis grants were carried out for industrial sites in Allegany County, Maryland, and Muskingum County, Ohio, for a warehouse distribution center in Jefferson County, Ohio, and for the labor market in the Cumberland, Maryland, area.

New developments in the program during the period included a strong emphasis on building technical and leadership capacity into local development districts throughout the Region. Emphasis was also placed upon opportunities to improve labor-management relations, particularly in Northern Appalachia, and upon new product/new venture development opportunities. New authorization was granted by Congress for a $3-million energy-enterprise development program for the development, utilization and conservation of the Region's energy resources. Authorization was granted for a program to develop and stimulate the indigenous arts and crafts industry of the Region.

Many communities throughout the Region lack expertise or coordinated leadership in the industrial development process. In an outstanding example of a project designed to attack this problem, the Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association was awarded a grant to employ a regional industrial development specialist who could build a multicounty, integrated approach to industrial development. This very successful program has concentrated on four areas: technical assistance in site location, design, development financing, marketing and prospect handling; coordination of the many public and private organizations involved in industrial development at the local level; education and leadership development at the local level; and solution of areawide problems such as energy supply and transportation services.

In another noteworthy project in the Cumberland, Maryland, area, ARC is supporting a new approach to improving labor-management relations based on a successful demonstration in Jamestown, New York. A multifirm labor-management committee and a system of labor-management committees in plants have been set up outside of the collective bargaining or grievance process to improve the working environment and productivity. The overall goal of this effort is to improve the general relations climate and thereby to stimulate economic expansion and growth.

Under its new energy-enterprise development authority, the Commission is funding a project in Estill County, Kentucky, which will produce building materials from coal refuse. At present the enormous accumulation of this mining waste is causing serious environmental problems. The project involves engineering analysis of the feasibility of producing bricks, light-weight aggregate or other materials, testing of the products in use, market analysis for a proposed plant in Estill County, development of a business plan for the firm and mobilizing local leadership to attract private investment for such a facility. If successful, the project should have multiple environmental and development benefits.

Eric Poggenpohl

Human Services
Health, Education and Child Development

Health and education are vital elements of human growth, and equal access to them has long been a goal of this country. But the reality is that first-rate human services are hard to come by for many American families. This is particularly true in Appalachia. First, the cost of delivering services to a scattered, rural population is extremely high. Second, the small tax base of Appalachian state and local governments limits the amount of money available for these services.

Even though conditions are steadily improving, rural Appalachia still lacks some of the basic services in health and education available to other parts of the country. There are not enough doctors; there are too many people affected by controllable diseases and malnutrition; infant mortality rates in some areas are among the highest in the nation; and pre- and post-natal care is scarce. Fewer adults complete college and high school than do in the nation as a whole; the illiteracy rate is high; and the high school dropout rate is far above average. Many national programs in health and education are simply not effective in Appalachia, where, in many cases, needs must be met in ways unlike those used in the rest of the country.

These problems place a premium on Appalachian solutions that produce efficient and effective services — there is no room for squandering the Region's limited financial resources.

First, the Region needs basic-level services, such as primary care, physician extenders, preventive public health measures and emergency medical care, to extend the effective reach of its clinics and hospitals. It needs to deemphasize such costly services as acute care and chronic inpatient services. Appalachia also needs to save dollars by using existing education facilities efficiently so that it can expand educational services. In short, better ways are needed to provide new services with available facilities and money. Secondly, a high priority must be given to innovation — different, but effective, ways of helping people. New services that work must be aggressively advocated within the Region and, if necessary, at the federal level, so that programs crucial to the development of Appalachia, whether or not they are funded by the Commission, may be changed and improved.

The Health Program

In fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter, ARC funded 385 new and continuing health projects throughout the Region for over $42 million. Over half these projects were for preventive and primary health care, including mental health and retardation and rehabilitation services, planning and development, manpower development, hospitals and emergency medical services.

This emphasis on primary health care has had widespread impact. During fiscal 1976, 46 new primary care centers were established in Appalachia; the first primary care association in the country was formed in Pennsylvania; ARC's legislation was amended to allow the purchase of profit-making clinics where that is the most effective way of increasing health services; and,

during the past Congressional session, eight bills on physician extender reimbursement, an issue of importance to the survival of many primary care clinics in the Region, were introduced.

Primary care has adapted itself to rural settings in different ways. Hiawassee, Georgia, had a small hospital with three physicians and wanted to expand its primary care services as well as ease the round-the-clock burden on the physicians. After discussions with the state and ARC, the community decided to select two nurses already on the hospital staff, pay for their training as nurse practitioners and provide a stipend while they were in school. The result will be nurses with enhanced abilities, knowledge of the local people, roots in the community and incentive to remain in the area, all things that will relieve the burden on the physicians and improve health care in Hiawassee.

Beginning in 1968, ARC established twelve comprehensive health demonstration areas to serve portions of twelve Appalachian states. Their goal was to demonstrate more effective means of providing and delivering comprehensive health care to the people residing in each area. They were guided by health councils with representation from local health-care professionals, political leaders and the public at large. Since the passage of national legislation patterned after these demonstration areas, many of the areas have been replaced by health service agencies (HSAs). (The law requires that every area in the country eventually be part of an HSA.) Several of ARC's health demonstration areas were designated as lead agencies by the Governors of their states to serve as showcase models for the new HSAs.

The 1975 amendments to the ARC legislation continue to support a geographically broad-based demonstration program that emphasizes areas with insufficient health services. The object is to develop primary and preventive programs linked or associated with health care programs so that

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these medically underserved areas may have access to a basic level of health care. Further emphasis has been placed on innovative and cost-effective approaches to:

- organization and provision of health care and nutrition services
- education of more health professionals
- coordination between public and private providers of health care
- development of health manpower appropriate to the Region and the improvement of state and local capacity to plan, develop and manage health resources for the Region.

A project that blends these aims together is the Northwest Georgia Regional Newborn Care Center at Hamilton Memorial Hospital in Dalton, Georgia. The center has been in operation for two years and has applied for its third year of funding. Over this period, ARC grants have been used for construction, renovation, equipment purchases, supplies, salaries and education. That the now completed center is meeting the key ARC objective of providing health care is clear — in 1972, the infant mortality rate for babies born in the hospital was 23.4 per 1,000 births; by 1975, the rate had dropped to 7.6 per 1,000 births. This lowered mortality rate is exactly what the health program is all about.

But now that the center is in place, the broader objectives are also coming into play. They are best summarized in the center's own application for renewed funding. After discussing the necessity for maintaining equipment and facilities to stay abreast of new developments in child care, the application states: "More important, however, are the efforts directed toward in-service and continuing education of all personnel involved in providing patient care in the Newborn Care Center. In this regard, the present approach of regularly scheduled nurse-physician conferences will be continued and, possibly, expanded upon. Also, the involvement of nursing representatives

from primary and tertiary hospitals affiliated with Hamilton Memorial and the referral chain will be involved in joint efforts at continuing education. This effort will provide for a more coordinated approach in the regionalization of neonatal care for northwest Georgia." Continuation and expansion of successful projects is also what the health program is all about.

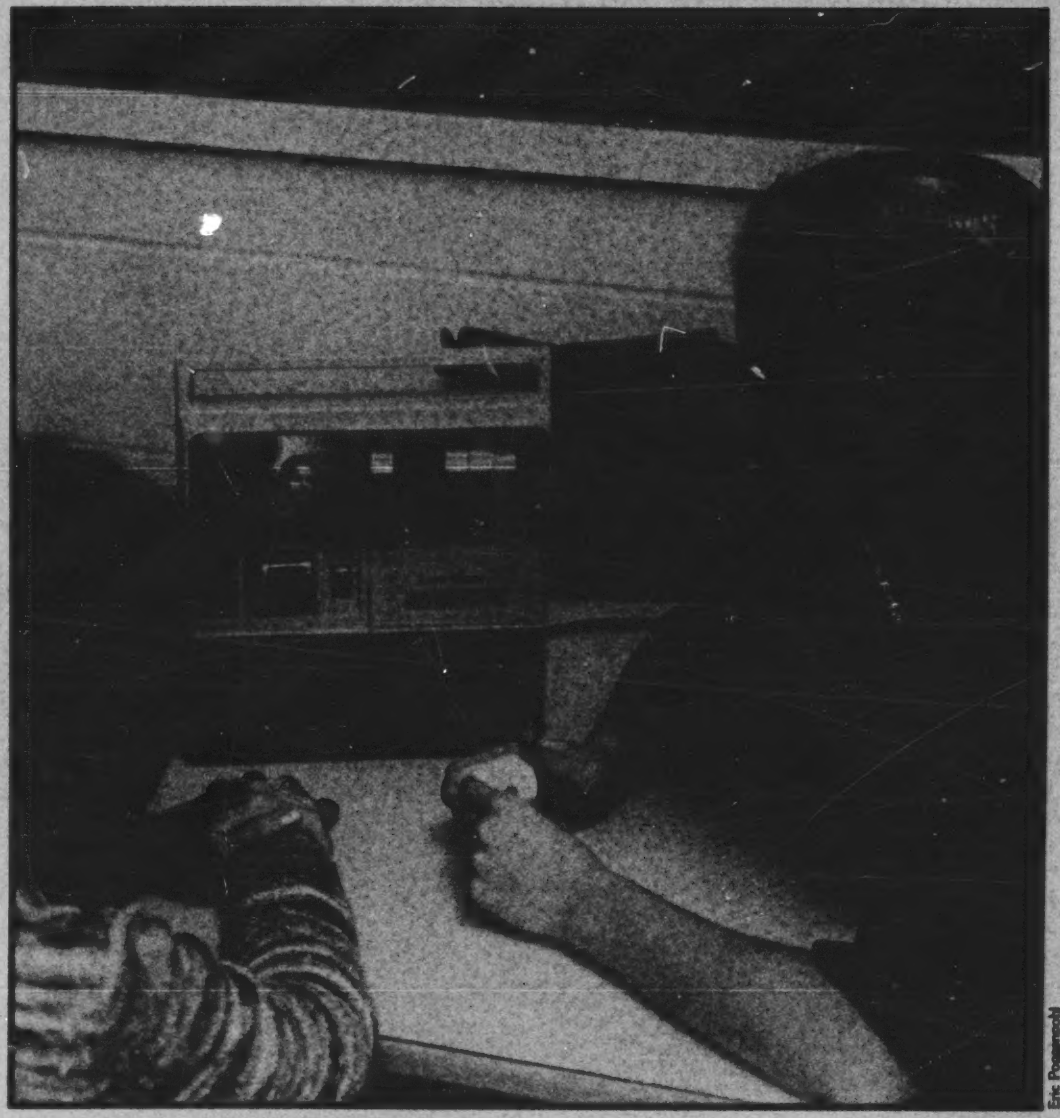
As a part of its efforts to see that the Region is supplied with the necessary health manpower, ARC has played a prominent role in supporting changes in national Medicare legislation.

At its June 1976 meeting the Commission passed a resolution urging that Congress change Medicare legislation to permit reimbursement of physician extenders (nurse practitioners, physician assistants and other nonphysicians trained to perform health services) when the services of these extenders are performed under a physician's supervision, whether or not the physician is actually in the hospital or clinic. Under current regulations, a physician must be present if physician extenders are to be reimbursed under Medicare, a situation that threatens the financial survival of many primary care clinics in the Region. Of the 200 Appalachian primary care clinics established by ARC, more than half are staffed by physician extenders, with the supervising physician coming to the clinic only one day a week.

Following the Commission's resolution, a number of bills were introduced in Congress permitting reimbursement of physician extenders. The Commission has supported these bills through testimony from ARC officials at Congressional hearings.

The Education Program

In fiscal year 1976 and the transition quarter, approximately 85 percent of education program funding went to the support of vocational education. This represents a total of over $24 million and



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133 new and continuing projects. During the first four years of the ARC program, the Commission's emphasis went toward seeing that, with the assistance of ARC funds, new vocational-technical facilities were constructed and equipped in all previously unserved areas of the Region. As fulfillment of this objective drew closer, emphasis was shifted toward expanding, remodeling and equipping older, outmoded and overcrowded facilities. As recently as fiscal 1975, the majority of ARC education projects and the bulk of funds expended for educational purposes fell in the category of construction or equipment of vocational education facilities, in the amount of over $36 million.

In 1971, however, Congress amended the Appalachian Regional Development Act so that vocational education funds could be used to support operational programs as well as facilities. In fiscal year 1976 and the transition quarter the Commission shifted its emphasis from constructing and equipping vocational education facilities to operations projects. Only a little over $19 million dollars was spent for construction or equipment in fiscal year 1976 and the transition quarter compared to over $36 million in fiscal year 1975. This shift in emphasis is also reflected in the number of operations projects funded in fiscal year 1975, compared to fiscal year 1976 and the transition quarter. During 1975, 29 operating projects were funded for a total of $2.3 million. During 1976 and the transition quarter 40 operating projects were funded for a total of $3.7 million.

It is expected that the Commission will continue to shift from the construction and equipment of facilities to operations. This is reflected in the current priorities: program expansion, career education, guidance and placement services, the provision of training in fields with critical manpower shortages, and the support of programs responding to the needs identified in each state's plan.

A noteworthy operations project is under way in Nelsonville, Ohio, where a tri-county career education program is trying to set up a workable framework for career education programs in the eight school districts served by the Tri-County Joint Vocational School. It will introduce new models for administration, coordination, staffing and the use of available resources. Initial activities will focus on educational staff development, curriculum development and the utilization of community resources. Student involvement in experiences related to career education was scheduled to begin by January 1977. This project is serving approximately 15,552 students.

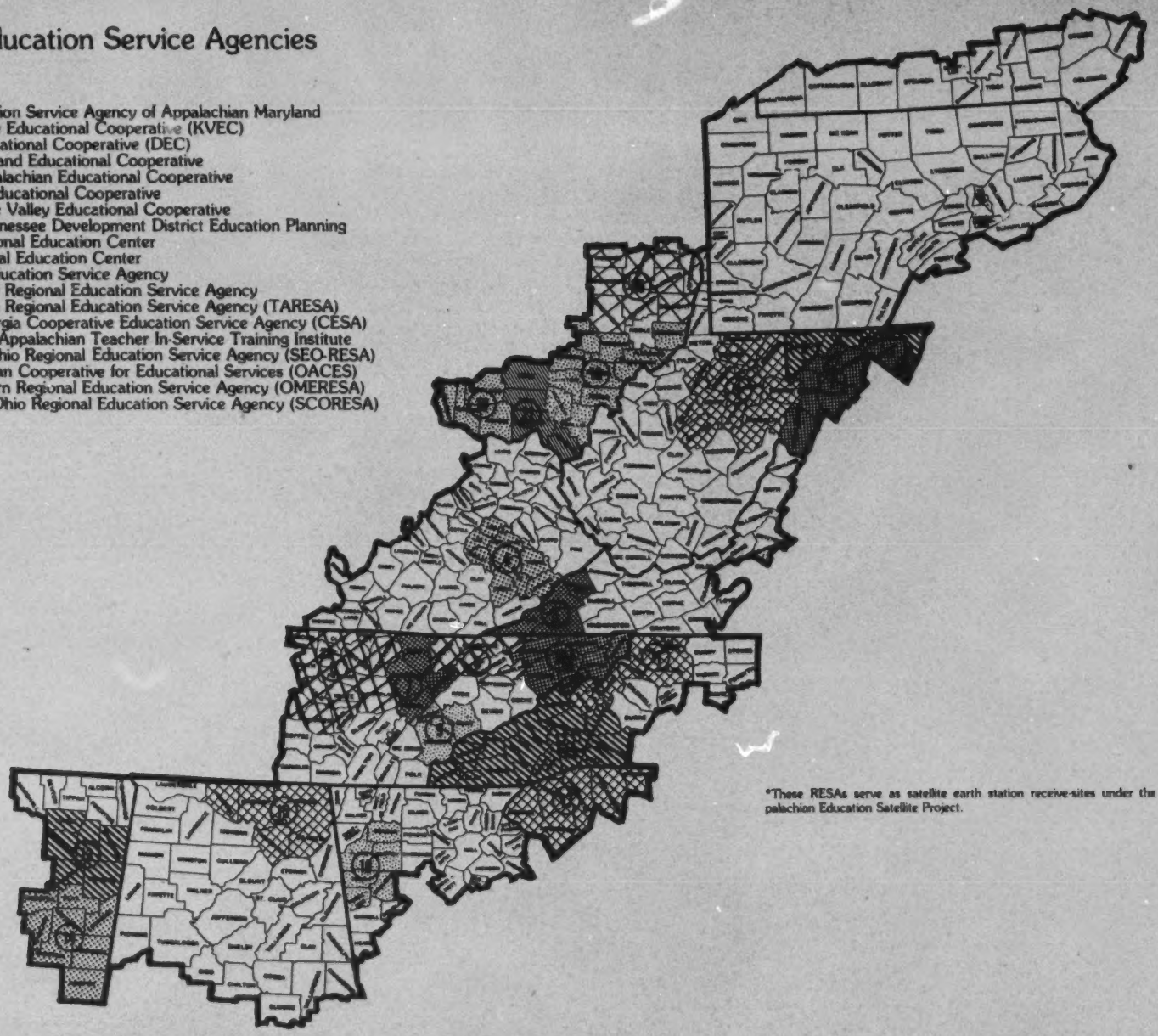
The 1975 amendments add to the flexibility in education funding that began with the 1971 additions to the Act. They expand the scope of education demonstrations beyond the strictly vocational and technical. Grants may now be made for "education projects which will serve to demonstrate areawide education planning, services and programs, with special emphasis on vocational and technical education, career education, cooperative and recurrent education, guidance and counseling." This broadening increases ARC's ability to provide Appalachian residents with the skills they need to compete in the general labor market. The Governor's career awareness program in Dahlonega, Georgia, is an example of this new capability. The objective of this program is to provide career exploration and awareness in certain critical problem fields. The 200 student participants will directly observe and participate in an interdisciplinary study of careers in health (professional and paraprofessional), education, law enforcement, government, recreation and small business. The program sponsor will subsequently develop materials to be disseminated throughout the local school system for the improvement of career-awareness teaching techniques.

The 1975 amendments also provide for the involvement of the community, industry and labor in the selection of new demonstration projects to assure that the projects reflect local views as to needed job skills and likely job opportunities. A sample of this kind of program is the Community Career Education Project, a multicounty effort based in Corning, New York. It involves teachers, counselors and administrators, in addition to representatives from business and industry. The project members initially surveyed 300 community employers to define their specific skill and training requirements. Data from the survey are being used as a guide for curriculum development in some of the project's eleven pilot schools. The project members assist the schools in organizing and updating their career education programs and help them to keep attuned to current employment trends. The project also identifies for businesses and industries the underutilized skills of the local work force, including unemployed workers, and locates every possible community resource that might lead to an increase in the effectiveness of employees and their jobs. For instance, an industry that constructs mobile homes was having difficulty finding skilled workers. So the industry agreed to begin weekend training sessions for unemployed persons with the stipulation that the trainees would be employed at the factory upon completion of their training period.

The Commission has focused attention on areas of education other than vocational education. Most of the Appalachian states have been aided by the Commission in setting up regional education service agencies (RESAs). The main purpose of these agencies is to enable school districts in combination to offer their students services which individually they could not afford. RESAs typically offer their participating school districts a wide variety of programs in such areas

Regional Education Service Agencies

1. RESA III
2. RESA VIII
*3. Regional Education Service Agency of Appalachian Maryland
4. Kentucky Valley Educational Cooperative (KVEC)
*5. Diversified Educational Cooperative (DEC)
6. Upper Cumberland Educational Cooperative
7. Tennessee Appalachian Educational Cooperative
*8. Clinch-Powell Educational Cooperative
9. Little Tennessee Valley Educational Cooperative
10. Upper East Tennessee Development District Education Planning
11. Northwest Regional Education Center
12. Western Regional Education Center
13. Three Rivers Education Service Agency
14. Golden Triangle Regional Education Service Agency
*15. Top of Alabama Regional Education Service Agency (TARESA)
16. Northwest Georgia Cooperative Education Service Agency (CESA)
17. South Carolina Appalachian Teacher In-Service Training Institute
18. Southeastern Ohio Regional Education Service Agency (SEO-RESA)
19. Ohio Appalachian Cooperative for Educational Services (OACES)
20. Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency (OMERESA)
21. South Central Ohio Regional Education Service Agency (SCORESA)



*These RESAs serve as satellite earth station receive-sites under the Appalachian Education Satellite Project.

as early childhood education, media services, special education, staff development, group purchasing, other areas of administrative and logistical cooperation (such as the joint purchase and utilization of computer time), adult basic education, community education and in-service training of educators at various levels.

Two new RESAs in Ohio began operation in fiscal year 1976, and a RESA in Mississippi received a planning grant, the necessary step prior to beginning operations.

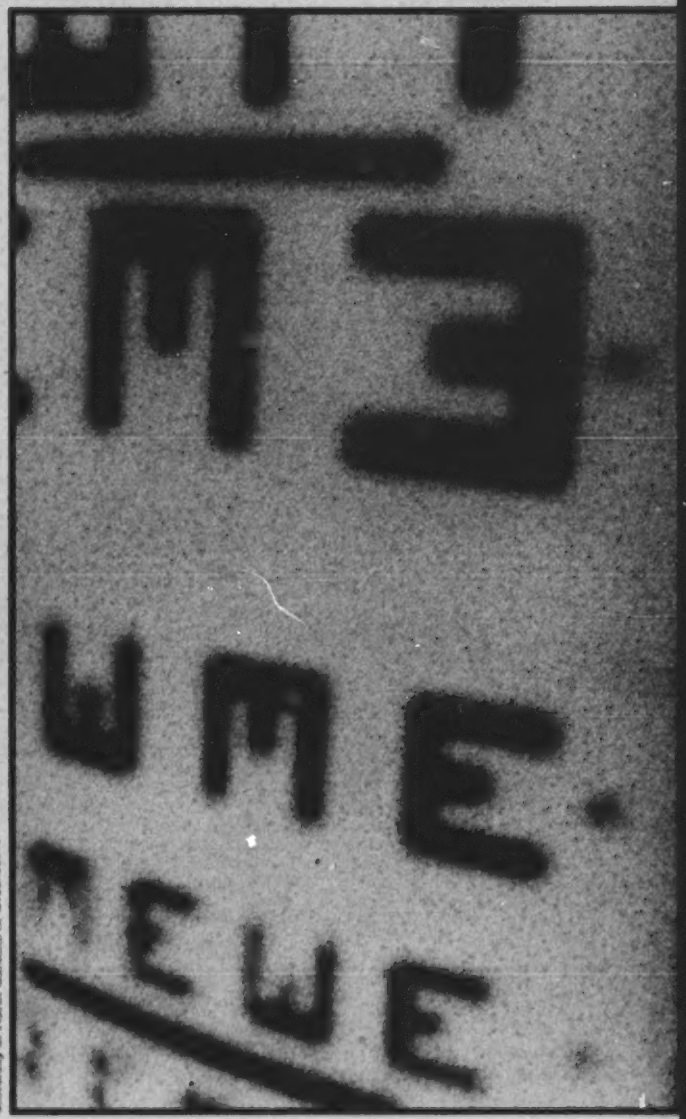
A number of RESAs that are no longer eligible for ARC assistance have demonstrated their viability by continuing operations with support from diverse sources, with emphasis on local and state financial assistance.

The RESAs have also coordinated all the in-service education courses provided by the Appalachian Education Satellite Project (AESP). Under the management of the Appalachian Regional Commission the AESP is a cooperative effort of the ARC, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Institute of Education. Recently, a two-and-one-half-year experimental and demonstration phase was completed, during which four graduate-level, in-service training courses were developed, broadcast and evaluated. Utilizing multimedia technology, such as telecommunications satellites, cable and public television, live broadcasts, videotaped formats, one-way video and two-way audio programs and multichannel interaction as well as data transmission, the AESP offered to educators of Appalachia accessibility to instructional courses for credit and in-service training sessions. The in-service courses are used to upgrade the skills of teachers in Appalachia. In the future AESP will be expanding its programming to provide in-service programs for health professionals, business and industry.

Child Development

ARC's child development program for children aged 0-6 has been in operation for six years, during which time it has aimed at linking together the available services within each state and filling in any gaps that may exist in the types of services available or in the scope of these services. A basic goal has been to develop the capacity of state and local communities to use the existing federal programs to the fullest extent and to foster interagency planning and coordination so that child development services can become truly comprehensive. A unique aspect of the child development program is the range of possible component services eligible for assistance to flesh out sensible service delivery plans at the local level. During the six years of program in-

University of North Carolina at Greensboro



Christopher Kuhn

vestments, the priorities throughout the Region have been strikingly diverse. They include: family planning; pre- and post-natal care; pediatric health services including screening, diagnosis, treatment, education and infant stimulation; parent education; protective services; special education; center, family and foster care; mental health services training and education for practitioners; and transportation. Over 20 different kinds of programs have been developed in Appalachia in response to particular local needs, and none of them has been a single-service project. The new projects implemented in fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter ranged from training programs for volunteers in South Carolina, to nurse midwifery in Tennessee, to programs designed to detect abnormalities in young children in Pennsylvania. Including continuation projects, $23.3 million was spent in the past year and the transition quarter in support of 246 child development projects. Some outstanding projects include the following:

- The 13 Appalachian states with the guidance, direction and funding of ARC and the Save The Children Federation planned and held a conference seminar in Knoxville, Tennessee, in April 1976. For the first time in the life of ARC's child development program, interested persons from throughout the Region were brought together to discuss and exchange information on common problems, shared needs and possible solutions to the challenging issues in the field of child development.
- Through a contract with Urban Institute, a proposed evaluation system is being field-tested in Tennessee and Ohio. This evaluation system includes two separate information processes: a monitoring system, including use of a standard application form and an annual visit by ARC and state program representatives, used to report progress on all ARC health and child development projects a process for obtaining and using performance information on ARC's innovative health and child development projects.

ARC's legislation encourages experimentation with new methods of organizing, delivering and funding health and child care services; this system will make it easier to obtain information about successful experiments. Other states have indicated an interest in using the system once it has been tested.

- Through an arrangement with the Community Services Administration, ARC managed a grant to the Admiral Perry Area Vocational Technical School in Ebensberg, Pennsylvania, to develop and refine food and nutrition programs for teaching professionals and paraprofessionals the theory and practice of food preparation. The funding of this program came from an understanding that nutrition is a key in the development of young children and acknowledges that little attention was being paid to the ability of staffs in many rural child care institutions to provide economical and nutritional food programs. This project should be a step toward remedying this problem.

In accordance with the 1975 amendments to the Act, the thrust of program activities was aimed at geographical areas without sufficient service, where ARC is instituting those types of programs that will assure residents of entry, referral and follow-up. The new objectives of the code are:

- to initiate in underserved areas of the Region needed services for children under six and their families with an emphasis on comprehensive child care and the prevention of disease and disabilities
- to improve and strengthen state and substate capability to plan and implement services to minimize duplication and fragmentation and fully use existing federal and non-federal resources
- to test innovative approaches to the organization, delivery and financing of services for children.

Kenneth Murray

The Land
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

The long waits for gasoline of 1973 are gone, but the national concern over energy supplies is still with us. This concern seems to have resolved itself into three overriding considerations: how finite our natural resources are, how difficult it can be to match energy users' needs with energy resources, and how fragile our environment is. The relationship among these three problems is nowhere more vivid than in Appalachia, with its extensive energy resources and its extensive environmental damage.

From its beginning, ARC has recognized that Appalachia's natural resources — coal in particular — are important national assets and that the Region has an obligation to develop and use these resources effectively. But ARC has also insisted that this development take place in a way that improves the quality of life for the people of Appalachia — furnishing new jobs *and* keeping the Region's environment intact.

The way to proceed, however, has not always been clear-cut. Over the years, Appalachia has found itself faced with at least three possible alternative policies. It could (1) lessen emphasis on national energy needs and concentrate upon repairing and protecting the environment; or (2) concentrate on regional and national energy needs and produce as much coal as possible within the limits of national and state environmental controls; or (3) define and implement a policy that aims to balance coal production with long-term economic and social benefits for the people and the environment and, at the same time, adopt an advocacy role that attempts to influence national energy and environmental policies affecting the Region.

These approaches are still debated by the wide variety of interests in Appalachia, but ARC's purpose and role in regard to them were more sharply defined in the 1975 amendments to the Appalachian Act. Anticipating that the growing national energy requirements would affect the Region and mindful that the coal "boom and bust" cycle of the past had left the Region with too few permanent benefits, Congress added a further objective to the statement of purposes in Section 2 of the Act. The new purpose is to provide a framework for coordinating federal, state and local efforts toward anticipating the effects of alternative energy policies and practices, planning for accompanying growth and change to maximize the social and economic benefits and minimize social and environmental cost, and implementing federal, state and local programs to meet the special problems generated by national energy policies.

This new purpose did not basically alter ARC's overall direction of attempting to improve the competitive position of Appalachian coal in the national energy market and using new energy development as a magnet for diversified economic activity that could continue to nourish the Region's economy if and when the energy boom ends, but it did cause a change in emphasis. The focus in fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter was on finding out where energy-impacted areas were, and were apt to be in the future, and then providing technical assistance to them. A further

Earl Dotter

emphasis was on serving as an advocate for Appalachia's interests by explaining the Region's needs and problems to appropriate state and federal officials, including members of Congress.

Specific attention was paid to three areas: First, the gathering of details on present and probable future energy investments in the Region: when, where and how much. This information will be used to develop programs of assistance for energy-impacted areas. Second, the organizing of a number of working relationships with the state and federal agencies involved with energy development. These relationships are designed to involve all levels of ARC: the federal cochairman, the states and all concerned staff. In some cases, ARC will be directly participating in the energy-related projects of other agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency study of the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of various kinds of energy technologies. Third and last, the planning and management of research projects. These projects are designed to help the areas and communities where new energy facilities are opened or constructed—to help them understand the scope and complexity of their new needs, to design the kind of institutional structure that can seek and obtain the funds required to meet these needs, and then to mobilize state, federal and ARC support.

Siting of Energy Facilities. This study identified a total of 28 sites that would be suitable for various types of coal-processing facilities, taking into account supplies of coal, water, land, labor, available transportation and the potential of the area for air and water pollution. Of these 28 sites, 12 (three each for refining, liquefaction, gasification and generation of electricity) were analyzed in detail to find out what effects the new energy facility would have on the environment, economy and social structure of the area.

Refinement of the Supply/Demand Computer Model. A supply/demand study completed in

March 1975 produced an analytical framework, including a computer model, designed to show, for the years 1985 and 2000: 1. the effects of various national energy policies on the demand for and price of Appalachian coal and other fuels, 2. what will happen to the Region's economy, environment and social structure if these changes take place, and 3. which geographic locations within the Region would be most strongly affected, and how much. This model has now been refined and can analyze the combinations of federal energy policies, prices of alternative fuels, conservation practices and environmental regulation that our nation is most likely to experience during the next 25 years. This analysis can be used to provide detailed estimates of what will happen to the demand for Appalachian fuels and how this, in turn, will affect energy prices, employment and environment in the 13 energy-planning districts of Appalachia.

Environmental Procedures. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is required for many federal projects and for state-funded projects in four Appalachian states (Maryland, New York, North Carolina and Virginia). This study analyzed the design, construction and operation of 15 construction projects, including some that were energy related. The result — a handbook, titled *Guidebook for Environmental Analysis,* that can be used by state and local officials to expedite the EIS procedure. The handbook emphasizes project planning and gathering and organizing the information that the sponsoring agency will need to prepare an EIS.

Regulatory Powers. This study, now under way, will document all of the regulatory powers — state, local and federal — that now affect energy development in each of the 13 Appalachian states. It will then identify the regulatory bottlenecks that frequently impede the process of building and operating energy facilities in the Region, and will make specific recommendations for changing them.

Energy-Related Capital Requirements. This study develops and then applies a methodology to quantify the demand for public and private community services induced directly and indirectly by new energy facilities. It also assesses the capability of local Appalachian banks to generate and lend the capital necessary for private services needed because of new energy development; similarly, it assesses the fiscal capacity of local jurisdictions to provide and deliver public services. The study will develop general guidelines which will enable local planners throughout the Region to analyze the demand for these services at particular sites.

In addition, research is being undertaken in a number of other areas:

natural hazards
impact of energy technology on water supplies and quality
regional energy transportation (see page 11)
coal-haul roads (see page 7)
coal-marketing options for small producers
regional resource analysis
energy research and development
Devonian shale, coal seam and similar special Appalachian gas energy prospects and opportunities.

The other side of the energy question — environmental damage — continued to be dealt with in fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter. Section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act allows the Commission to fund projects to seal and fill voids in abandoned coal mines, extinguish and control underground and outcrop mine fires, seal abandoned oil and gas wells, control or abate mine drainage pollution and reclaim surface mine areas and mine waste banks. Prior to 1975, strip mine reclamation could be carried out only on publicly owned lands. The 1975 amendments, however, expand this authority and provide that strip mine reclamation may now also be carried out on lands owned by private, nonprofit bodies where the reclaimed land is to be used for public recreation, conservation, community facilities or public housing.

During the fiscal year and transition quarter, six new mine reclamation projects were approved by the Commission. They included three mine water pollution projects, one oil well sealing, a mine fire control project and a surface mine reclamation. All these projects were located in Pennsylvania, and their total cost, including both ARC and nonfederal funds, was $3.45 million.

Fifty mine fire control projects have been funded by the Commission over the past eleven years. ARC remains one of the very few sources for funding to fight these potentially disastrous fires. A fire control project funded in 1976 is near the village of Glen Lyon, Pennsylvania. This fire has been burning since 1956 and is threatening to spread to an adjacent mine that leads under the village. If it is not cut off before it reaches the adjacent mine, there will be no sure way of keeping it from burning under the village itself. Over 200 homes and all the public facilities would then be in jeopardy. Conservatively estimated, $15 for every $1 spent will be returned on the public money invested in stopping this fire.

One of the three mine water pollution projects funded in fiscal 1976 is on the Cucumber Run Watershed in the area of the Ohiopyle State Park in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. This project will reduce acid mine drainage from three abandoned mine complexes. The pollution from these mines has stained the waters of the Cucumber Run and damaged their ability to support aquatic life. The run flows into the popular whitewater rafting stream, the Youghiogheny River, and is threatening this recreational area as well as reducing its own recreational potential. The reduction of acid mine drainage in the total watershed by this project is expected to be 85 to 90 percent.

Earl Dotter

If one project can tie ARC's concerns with energy and the environment together with its overall concern for the economic and social future of the Region, it is the airport industrial park near Coshocton, Ohio. The idea of an LDD, the Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association, this park is a successful blend of many ARC programs. Over the years, it has used different Commission funding sources to reclaim an abandoned strip mine, provide water and sewer service, grade industrial sites and build access roads. Some lots have now been leased, and the project is expanding to create more. In fiscal 1976, funds were granted for the drilling of natural gas wells on the site. Here is a case of an overexploited land once more becoming productive (even in energy) and an environmental liability turning into an economic and social asset.

W. H. Blanton

Development at the Local Level

The final key to the economic and social well-being of the Region lies in the Appalachian people and the way they organize themselves. Without joint efforts among their governments and between these governments and private enterprise, the Region's full potential cannot be realized. Appalachia needs assistance in meeting its special problems, but it must respond through its own efforts applied to its own institutions.

The local development districts (LDDs) are the Region's tool for pooling the resources of local governments and jointly accomplishing goals that would be beyond the reach of individual communities. The districts represent a way of seeking districtwide solutions to districtwide problems. The LDDs (see list and map on pages 70-75) now cover the entire Region. There are 69 of these organized, operating multicounty agencies in Appalachia, all receiving administrative support from ARC.

The LDDs carry on a wide and varying range of activities including:

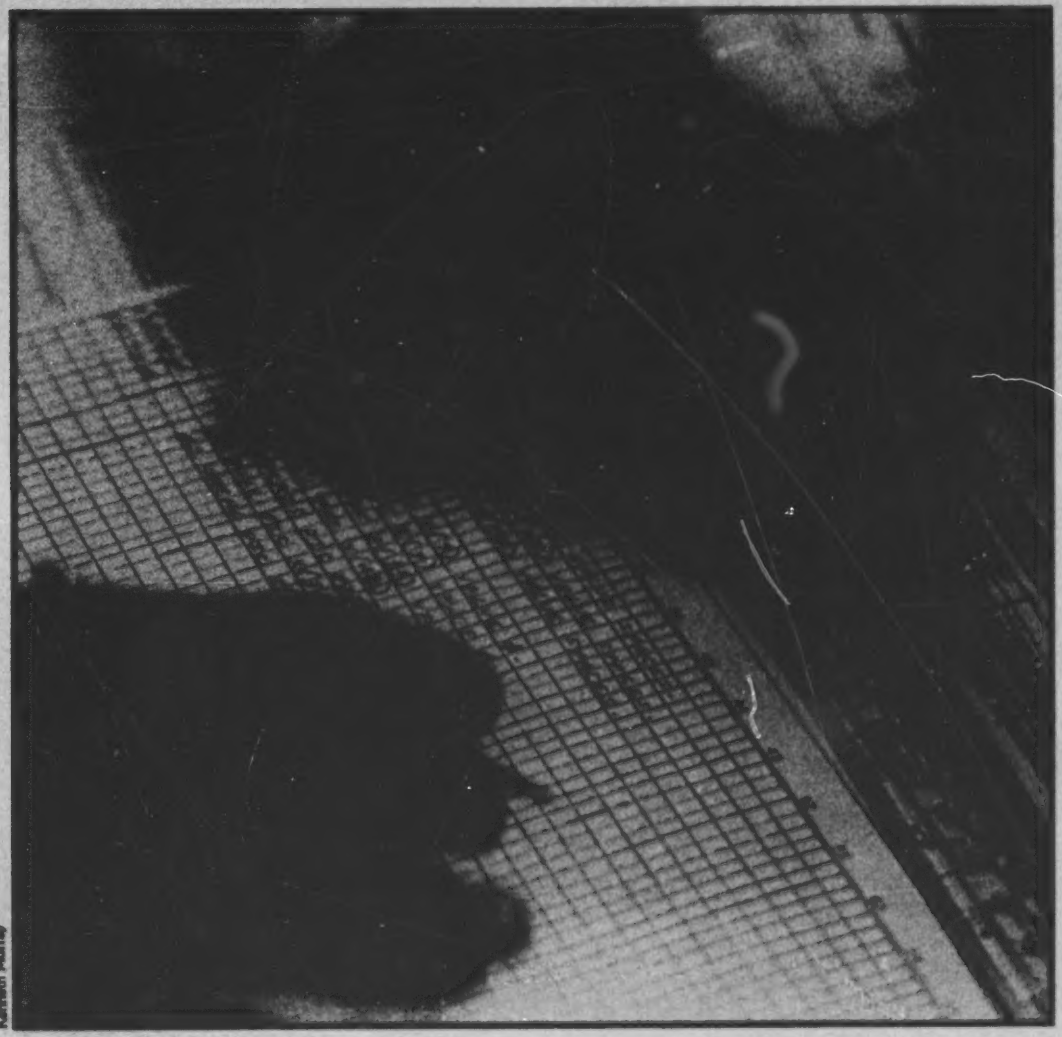
- planning and programming for areawide (i.e., districtwide) development
- assistance to local governments and other eligible participants in the development of joint proposals and applications for grant-in-aid support
- research and studies on areawide resources, problems and potentials
- technical planning and research assistance to local governments
- review of grant-in-aid proposals and coordination with local governments, including the development of priorities for Appalachian-assisted projects
- assistance and encouragement for companies and industries seeking to locate in the area
- encouragement of areawide cooperation and local cost-sharing of services.

The 1975 amendments to the Appalachian Act recognize the importance of the LDDs to the Appalachian program and direct that the Appalachian states consult with the districts in the preparation of state plans and that the LDDs be encouraged to draw up areawide action programs (AAPs)—see page 2 for a more complete discussion.

The LDDs are becoming increasingly essential to the total ARC development planning process and are making an ever more important contribution to the development of coordinated investment policies. They are in a unique position to identify special opportunities within their borders and provide a means for bringing private enterprise, local governments and the state together to capitalize on them.

Typical of the kinds of cooperation they can foster is a case where representatives of more than 20 different institutions came together in one joint effort to develop a vocational training project in the Southern Alleghenies area of Pennsylvania. To help develop a single proposal which satisfies the varying funding and program requirements of a variety of local, state and federal agencies, the Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Appalachian Development and ARC hosted a meeting to provide preliminary information about a multimillion-dollar project to train miners by simulating actual mining conditions in a vocational-technical school. Attending the first of several projected sessions were representatives from: Admiral Perry Area Vocational-Technical School, which initiated the project; a regional chapter of the United Mine Workers; the Southern Alleghenies LDD; Pennsylvania's

bureaus of Appalachian Development, Education and Mine Safety; Governor Shapp's Energy Council; such federal agencies as the Community Services Administration, Energy Resources and Development Administration, Bureau of Mines, Office of Education, Department of Commerce's Manpower Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Federal Energy Administration; and aides to members of the U.S. Congress.



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State and local leaders hope that these joint meetings will avoid the repetitive and time-consuming process of pounding on dozens of doors, explaining again and again the same ideas and needs, and fighting the ever-growing problem of similar programs with different and complex eligibility criteria, planning requirements and funding procedures.

By pooling resources, the LDDs can often offer their member governments cost-sharing and cost-saving services. They can jointly hire experts whose salaries are too expensive for individual local governments. Or, like the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments, they can undertake cooperative purchasing programs. This LDD, located in Greenville, set up the program to save limited tax dollars by bulk buying for the 49 local governments in its six-county district. A $44,650 demonstration grant from ARC pays the program's administrative and accounting costs. The idea for cooperative purchasing came from the monthly meetings held by the LDD staff and city and county administrators. The administrators had a common problem: they needed innovative programs to stretch their scarce tax dollars. Cooperative purchasing was the result. In its first nine months, twelve joint purchases were made under the program, with savings to the participating local governments ranging from 15 to 22 percent. Items purchased included fire hoses, police and administrative vehicles, recreation equipment, antifreeze and even tennis courts. In addition to the money savings, the program has worked to upgrade local government purchasing systems through centralized purchasing procedures and standardized bidding and purchasing practices.

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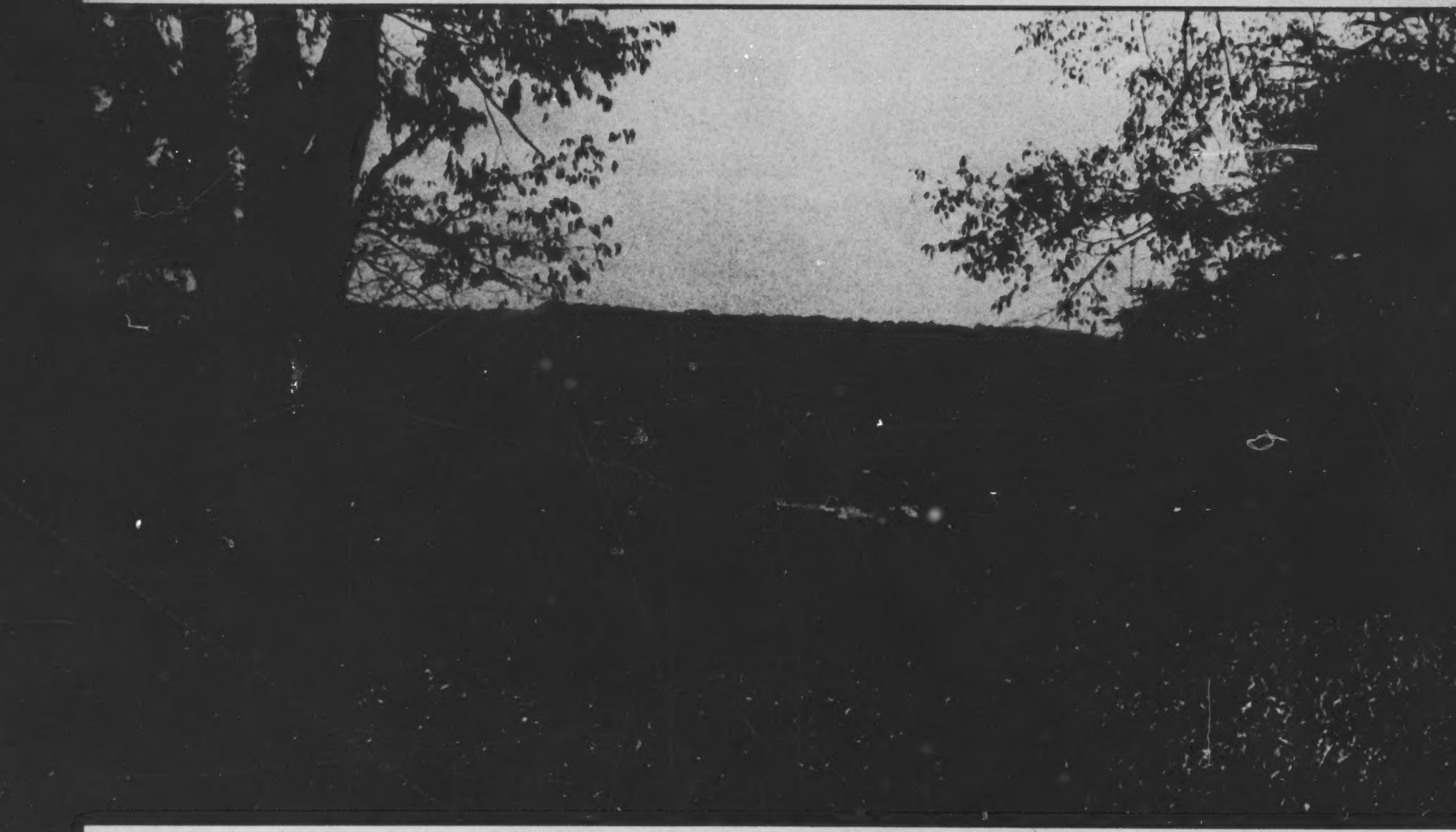


Chapter
6

Kenneth Murray

Eric Poggenpohl

Finances

One of the unique features of the Appalachian program is that, along with the federal government, state and local bodies participate to a significant extent in its financing. Although the federal government to date has contributed 54 percent of the funds for all Appalachian projects, state and local sources have furnished the rest of the funds.

Authorizations and Appropriations

The federal share of the financing first requires *authorizations*, which are amounts provided by law setting a ceiling on funds that may be appropriated. These authorizations have been stated in two-year periods for nonhighway programs and for longer periods for highway programs. *Appropriations* are made annually for Appalachian programs within the ceilings provided by these authorizations.

Table 4 on page 30 summarizes the appropriations made under each biennial authorization. These appropriations through fiscal year 1977 totaled $3,208.6 million, of which $1,899.7 million was for the Appalachian highway program.

The highway program, initially authorized for an amount of $840 million through 1971, has received increases in authorized mileage and appropriations so that $2,930 million dollars is now authorized through 1981 (see Table 5 on page 30). The latest change was authorized in the 1975 amendments, which increased the amount of $180 million previously authorized for 1978 to $250 million and authorized $300 million each year for 1979 and 1980, and $170 million for fiscal 1981. Table 6 on page 31 provides appropriation data for each of the various Appalachian programs.

Through 1971, authorizations were provided for two-year periods for each of the nonhighway programs conducted by the Commission. Beginning with the 1972-73 period, the Congress provided authorizations for all nonhighway programs in a lump sum. Authorization for the 27-month period covering 1976, the transition quarter and 1977 totaled $340 million, of which $256.5 million has actually been appropriated. For the eleven-year period ending September 30, 1976, a cumulative total of $1,175.2 million has been appropriated for other-than-highway programs of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Subregional Budgeting

In June 1974, the Commission significantly changed the manner in which federal funds are allocated among the 13 states in the Region. This new approach was designed to take account of the differences in development needs, progress and resources among the three subregions. Beginning in fiscal year 1975, a single allocation was made to each state for the four main nonhighway programs for which individual allocations had previously been made: health and child development, vocational education, supplemental grants, and mine area restoration. This single allocation was composed of two parts: (1) the base amount, set at 80 percent of the fiscal year 1974 program level and (2) the subregional amount, computed so as to give a proportionately larger share to the Central Appalachian states. This subregional amount is based on a modified version of the formula previously used to allocate supplemental grants (Section 214) funds to each state. The Section 214 formula takes into account the population, land area and per capita income of each state. To determine the subregional amount for each state, the Section 214 formula was altered to make the allocation for the Central Appalachian states 44 percent higher than it would have been using the straight Section 214 formula.

Christopher Kuhn

Table 4

Appalachian Authorizations and Appropriations for Highway and Nonhighway Programs and Administrative Expenses

(in millions of dollars)

	Highway	Nonhighway	Administrative Expenses	Total Appropriations
1965-67				
Authorizations	—	$ 250.0	$ 2.4	
Appropriations	$ 300.0	163.4	2.4	$ 465.8
1968-69				
Authorizations	—	170.0	1.7	
Appropriations	170.0	130.3	1.6	301.9
1970-71				
Authorizations	—	268.5	1.9	
Appropriations	350.0	234.5	1.9	586.4
1972-73				
Authorizations	—	282.0	2.7	
Appropriations	380.0	260.0	2.3	642.3
1974-75				
Authorizations	—	294.0	3.3	
Appropriations	315.0	248.5	3.2	566.7
1976-77				
Authorizations	—	340.0	4.6	
Appropriations	384.7	256.5	4.3	645.5
Total Appropriations	**$1,899.7**	**$1,293.2**	**$15.7**	**$3,208.6**

Table 5

Appalachian Highway Authorizations

(in millions of dollars)

Appalachian Legislation	Period Covered	Amount of Authorization Added	Amount of Authorization Cumulative
1965 Act	through 1971	$840.0	$ 840.0
1967 Amendments	through 1971	175.0	1,015.0
1969 Amendments	through 1973	150.0	1,165.0
1971 Amendments	through 1978	925.0	2,090.0
1975 Amendments		840.0	2,930.0

Cumulative authorization through 1977 - $1,910.0 million through 1981

Cumulative appropriation through 1977: $1,899.7 million

Table 6
Appalachian Regional Development Programs
Appropriations by Program by Fiscal Year
(thousands of dollars)

Section of Act and Program	1965-66	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition Quarter	Cumulative through 1976	1977 to date
Area Development Programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$125,000	$117,500	$ 8,000	$1,064,291	$109,500
202 Health Demonstration	$ 21,000	$ 2,500	$ 1,400	$ 20,000	$ 34,000	$ 42,000	$ 46,000	$ 48,000	$ 43,000	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
211 Vocational Education Facilities	8,000	8,000	12,000	14,000	25,000	24,000	28,000	25,500	25,000	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
214 Supplemental Grants	45,000	30,000	34,000	32,450[2]	34,000	48,500[3]	38,500	37,000	34,000	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
205 Mine Area Restoration	16,000	6,600[1]	—	335[2]	5,000	4,000	2,000	13,000	4,556[6]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
Fish and Wildlife	1,350	100[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				9,500	—
207 Housing Fund	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	3,500	1,500	—	—	—	69,850	8,500
302 Research and LDD	2,500	2,750	1,600	3,000	5,500	7,500	7,000	11,000	7,500	8,500	8,500	4,500	19,115	
203 Land Stabilization	7,000	3,000	3,300	2,815[2]	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
204 Timber Development	600[1]	—	—	—	- 42[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	558	—
212 Sewage Treatment	3,000	3,000	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	-556[6]	—	—	—	6,844	—
206 Water Resources Survey	1,500	1,500	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	5,000	—
Total, Nonhighway	**$105,950**	**$ 57,450**	**$ 56,700**	**$ 73,600**	**$107,458**	**$127,000**	**$122,000**	**$138,000[5]**	**$115,000**	**$133,500**	**$126,000**	**$12,500**	**$1,175,158**	**$118,000**
201 Highways	200,000	100,000	70,000	100,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	205,000	155,000	160,000	162,200	37,500	1,714,700	185,000
Total Program	**$305,950**	**$157,450**	**$126,700**	**$173,600**	**$282,458**	**$302,000**	**$297,000**	**$343,000**	**$270,000**	**$293,500**	**$288,200**	**$50,000**	**$2,889,858**	**$303,000**
Administrative Expenses	1,290	1,100	746	850	932[4]	968	1,113	1,217	1,492	1,747	1,870	495	13,820	1,897
Grand Total	**$307,240**	**$158,550**	**$127,446**	**$174,450**	**$283,390**	**$302,968**	**$298,113**	**$344,217**	**$271,492**	**$295,247**	**$290,070**	**$50,495**	**$2,903,678**	**$304,897**

[1] Adjusted for transfer to non-Appalachian programs of $400,000 each program.
[2] Adjusted for reprogramming actions.
[3] Includes $8.5 million in 1971 Supplemental Appropriations Act for airport projects.
[4] Adjusted for tranfer of $42,000 prior year balance to administrative expenses.
[5] Includes $15 million supplemental Agnes Flood appropriation ($11,000 Section 205; $3,500 Section 302; $1,500 Section 207).
[6] Adjusted for transfer of $556,000 from Section 212 to Section 205.
[7] Included in area development program total above.

This reflects the fact that per capita income in Central Appalachia in 1972 (the most recent year for which figures were then available) was approximately 44 percent below that of the Region as a whole. The largest share of the subregional amount, on a per capita basis, went to the Central Appalachian portions of states—$5.24 per person: the next largest to Southern Appalachia—$2.29 per person; and the smallest to Northern Appalachia—$1.47 per person.

It is intended that the subregional portion of the single allocation be used by the states in conformity with a subregional development strategy developed by and agreed to by all the states within the subregion. If a state belongs to two subregions, it receives two subregional amounts and helps develop two separate subregional strategies.

The method of allocating highway funds has remained unchanged. This method has essentially been proportioned upon the remaining dollar amounts needed by each state to complete segments of the highway corridors needing improvement in that state.

No change was proposed in the allocation process for the $8.5-million program of research, demonstration and support of local development districts.

The change in allocation of funds was not accompanied by a change in the type of projects eligible for assistance. The chief effect of the change was and will be to give the states more flexibility in determining their nonhighway funding priorities in a particular year. By combining the four major nonhighway programs into a single allocation, a state could, for example, use all of its base allocation for vocational education, or it might divide the allocation among the projects for each of the four program areas in whatever proportion best fitted its development strategy in a particular year.

Sources of Funding

A look at the distribution of total costs among the various sources of funds (Table 7 on page 33) reveals the degree to which the federal-state partnership is reflected in the funding sources as well as in the decision-making process. Appalachian and other federal funds have made up 54 percent of the total costs of all Appalachian projects (57.6 percent of highway projects and 51.2 percent of nonhighway projects). The remainder of the money comes from state, local and/or private funds, so that the two partners, the federal government on the one hand and the state-local-private funds on the other, have invested almost equally in the program.

During 1976, the share of federal funding increased slightly. For this fiscal year, federal funding of the highway program comprised 69.2 percent, as compared to a cumulative percentage of 57.6 percent since the beginning of the program. The federal share of the nonhighway program was lower, 50.3 percent, compared to a cumulative federal share of 51.2 percent.

Supplemental Grants

One of the features of the Appalachian legislation specifically designed to help Appalachian states and local communities participate in more federal programs for construction of public facilities is the supplemental grant program authorized under Section 214.

Because many Appalachian states and communities have low tax bases, it is difficult for them to come up with the matching share required by law in many programs before federal funds can be granted. Although they were eligible in all other ways for grants for the construction of basic public facilities, before the existence of the ARC they often could not take advantage of a number of federal programs because they could not provide the matching funds.

Under Section 214, the federal share in grant programs may be raised from the usual 30 to 66 percent to as much as 80 percent of the cost of construction, so that a state or community can participate by putting up as little as 20 percent.

In 1971 the Act was amended to permit Section 214 funds to be used also as first-dollar grants—that is, grants where an applicant, though qualified, is unable to obtain a basic federal grant because of insufficient federal funds. The Commission approves first-dollar grants only when (1) the applicant has made every reasonable effort to obtain funding from other sources, (2) funds not only are currently unavailable from the basic agency, but also are unlikely to be available for some time, and (3) the project is important to a multicounty plan, and its completion necessary if

Jon Faul

Paul Sims

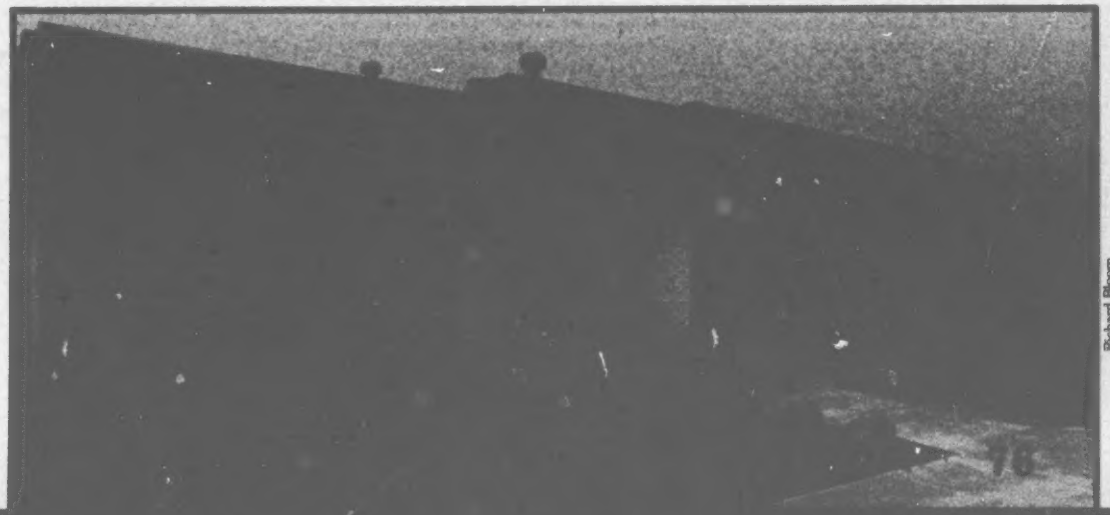
Table 7

Distribution of Total Costs among Various Sources of Funds for Approved Projects through September 30, 1976

	Highway Projects				Nonhighway Projects			
Appalachian Funds	$1,691.1	57.6%			$1,188.5	28.4%		
Other Federal Funds	-0-				954.9	22.8		
Total			**$1,691.1**	**57.6%**			**$2,143.4**	**51.2%**
State Funds	$1,240.0	42.2%			$ 384.5	9.2%		
Local Funds	5.0	0.2			1,203.4	28.8		
Total			**$1,245.0**	**42.4%**			**$1,587.9**	**38.0%**
Total Eligible			$2,936.1	100.0%			$3,731.3	89.2%
Total Ineligible*			-0-	-0-			451.9	10.8%
Total			**$2,935.5**	**100.0%**			**$4,183.2**	**100.0%**

*Ineligible costs or project costs which are not eligible for matching federal grants and which must be borne by the applicants.

Through September 30, 1976, there was some $452 million in ineligible projects costs for nonhighway programs reported.



Richard Bloom

Robert Rathe

Myrna Tepper

Table 8

Type of First-Dollar Projects Approved under Section 214 in Fiscal Year 1976 and the Transition Quarter

	Number of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)
Hospital	11	$ 7,107
Mental Health Centers	6	2,497
Rehabilitation Centers	4	1,058
Public Health Centers	3	993
Industrial Site Development	5	1,928
Recreation	4	1,885
Sewage Treatment	8	1,605
Water	6	1,614
Community Improvements	3	1,208
Higher Education	3	998
Library	4	722
ETV	1	234
Solid Waste	3	181
Other	1	38
Subtotal	**62**	**$22,068**
Overruns	11	1,565
Total	**73**	**$23,633**

KBS Associates

the state development program is to be implemented in an orderly fashion. First-dollar grants in 1976 and the transition quarter totaled $23.6 million for 73 projects and amounted to 45 percent of all Section 214 funds. Nearly one-half of these first-dollar grants were for health facilities (see Table 8 on page 34).

During fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter, $56.6 million was approved in all Section 214 grants, including $23.6 million first-dollar grants. The Appalachian states have used the supplemental grant funds under this program to procure many types of public facilities: vocational-education schools, colleges, libraries, health facilities, sewage treatment plants, airports and educational television. Table 9 below indicates the proportion of funds approved for the various types of programs.

Each year the Commission utilizes Section 214 funds in a slightly different manner, in accordance with priorities determined at the time by the Appalachian states. The proportion used for water, sewer and sewage treatment facilities, which previously amounted to about 20 percent of these funds, rose steadily—from 38 percent in fiscal year 1973, to 47 percent in fiscal year 1975, but declined to 37 percent in the past 15 months. Health facilities projects, on the other hand, which once accounted for about 26 percent of these funds, utilized about 17 percent in 1975, but increased to 30 percent in 1976 and the transition quarter. The share of education projects has dropped, from an earlier 47 percent to 10 percent in the last year.

Table 9

Supplemental Grant Projects Approved by Type of Program[1]

	Cumulative through Transition Quarter			Fiscal Year 1976 and Transition Quarter Program		
	No. of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)	Percent	No. of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)	Percent
Airports	147[2]	$ 18,202	4%	—	—	—
Educational Television	28	7,717	2	1	$ 234	—
Health Facilities	429	104,415	24	40	17,121	30
Higher Education	233	56,376	13	4	1,138	2
Libraries	126	12,942	3	4	1,030	2
National Defense Education Art	70	6,811	2	3	69	—
Vocational Education	508	76,392	17	35	3,312	6
Water (Water and Sewer Combined)	267	65,090	15	38	11,610	20
Sewage Treatment Facilities	312	61,280	14	38	9,559	17
Recreation	95	14,210	3	17	5,161	9
Industrial Site Development	19	3,785	1	19	3,785	7
Neighborhood Facilities	28	2,609	—	2	803	2
Other	40	7,361	2	14	2,811	5
Total	**2,302**	**$437,189**	**100%**	**215**	**$56,633**	**100%**

[1]Overruns, underruns and revisions are excluded from project count, but included in dollar amounts.
[2]Includes 39 special airport safety projects for $8,159,000.

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

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83

Appendix A

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976

(July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976)

and

Transition Quarter

(July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976)

By State and Program Category

Alabama	38
Georgia	40
Kentucky	42
Maryland	44
Mississippi	46
New York	48
North Carolina	50
Ohio	52
Pennsylvania	54
South Carolina	56
Tennessee	58
Virginia	60
West Virginia	62

This annual report, for the first time, includes only project totals in each program category, by state, for both the fiscal year and the transition quarter. A listing of individual projects in each state, for fiscal year 1976 and the transition quarter, is available as a supplement upon request to

Information and Publications Division
Appalachian Regional Commission
1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235.

Alabama

	Population (in thousands) 1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**3,444.3**	**3,613.8**	**4.9**
Total of Counties In Appalachia	**2,137.4**	**2,242.5**	**4.9**
Bibb	13.8	14.4	4.5
Blount	26.9	31.6	17.7
Calhoun	103.1	106.4	3.2
Chambers	36.4	36.5	.4
Cherokee	15.6	17.8	14.0
Chilton	25.2	27.9	10.9
Clay	12.6	13.2	4.2
Cleburne	11.0	11.7	6.2
Colbert	49.6	50.1	.9
Coosa	10.7	11.1	4.1
Cullman	52.4	57.8	10.3
De Kalb	42.0	48.7	16.1
Elmore	33.7	39.1	16.1
Etowah	94.1	95.4	1.3
Fayette	16.3	16.8	3.3
Franklin	23.9	26.3	9.8
Jackson	39.2	46.3	18.2
Jefferson	645.0	646.2	.2
Lamar	14.3	15.8	9.9
Lauderdale	68.1	73.5	7.9
Lawrence	27.3	27.7	1.4
Limestone	41.7	43.5	4.3
Madison	186.5	183.5	1.6
Marion	23.8	27.3	14.6
Marshall	54.2	59.2	9.1
Morgan	77.3	83.1	7.5
Pickens	20.3	20.9	3.0
Randolph	18.3	18.5	.7
St. Clair	28.0	33.3	19.1
Shelby	38.0	48.6	27.8
Talladega	65.3	66.0	1.2
Tallapoosa	33.8	36.3	7.2
Tuscaloosa	116.0	123.9	6.8
Walker	56.2	64.9	15.5
Winston	16.7	19.4	16.2

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 75-1.

Investment Pattern: Alabama has concentrated most of its investments over the past three years, first, on water projects in growth areas where industries have located, expanded or will be locating after the most essential basic facilities have been established; and, second, on vocational and technical education programs and facilities to provide a trained labor force that can attract and support industrial and economic development. Investments have also been made in health demonstration areas in the northern part of the state. Health expenditures outside the demonstration areas have usually been extensions of prior ARC investments in hospitals and clinics; a new trend is toward the establishment of primary care centers in medically underserved areas statewide.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$ 382,842	$ 0	$ 609,475
Health	4,013,775	744,473	10,828,380
Vocational Education	3,299,664	0	4,833,174
Other Education	89,782	0	133,249
Community Development and Housing	1,754,079	760,756	5,554,296
Local Development District Planning and Administration	962,949	0	1,283,932
Research and Technical Assistance	33,000	0	40,000
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$10,536,091**	**$1,505,229**	**$23,282,506**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Child Development	$ 527,052	$ 0	$ 777,570
Health	344,181	100,525	648,966
Vocational Education	158,632	0	253,811
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$1,029,865**	**$100,525**	**$1,680,347**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

Georgia

Investment Pattern: Health expenditures have received the largest share of state ARC funds, a share larger than the average for all states in the Region. Education programs received the next largest amount, but the share has been less than the regional average. Community development programs, including water and sewer projects, received a significantly higher proportion of funds than the regional average. In the health demonstration areas, emphasis is shifting from construction and equipment to support for the provision of health services. Health activities outside the demonstration areas are receiving increased support, and primary care and comprehensive planning are being emphasized.

	Population (in thousands)		
	1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**4,587.9**	**4,925.6**	**7.4**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**813.8**	**956.4**	**17.5**
Banks	6.8	6.7	1.4
Barrow	16.9	19.2	14.0
Bartow	32.9	35.9	9.0
Carroll	45.4	52.7	16.0
Catoosa	28.3	32.2	14.0
Chattooga	20.5	22.2	8.1
Cherokee	31.1	38.9	25.2
Dade	9.9	11.7	18.2
Dawson	3.6	4.3	18.2
Douglas	28.7	45.0	56.9
Fannin	13.4	14.2	6.2
Floyd	73.7	77.1	4.6
Forsyth	16.9	21.6	27.5
Franklin	12.8	13.6	6.5
Gilmer	9.0	10.2	14.2
Gordon	23.6	27.4	16.0
Gwinnett	72.3	115.9	60.2
Habersham	20.7	23.1	11.6
Hall	59.4	66.6	12.1
Haralson	15.9	17.2	7.8
Heard	5.4	5.9	10.3
Jackson	21.1	23.4	11.1
Lumpkin	8.7	9.4	7.7
Madison	13.5	15.4	14.0
Murray	13.0	16.1	24.0
Paulding	17.5	22.1	25.9
Pickens	9.6	10.3	7.0
Polk	29.7	31.5	6.3
Rabun	8.3	9.3	11.8
Stephens	20.3	22.1	8.6
Towns	4.6	4.9	7.8
Union	6.8	8.0	17.5
Walker	50.7	54.5	7.4
White	7.7	8.4	9.1
Whitfield	55.1	59.4	7.9

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 75-10.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$2,313,680	$1,467,498	$ 4,749,765
Health	2,305,365	45,490	3,445,043
Vocational Education	2,004,025	0	2,753,480
Other Education	290,000	0	410,000
Community Development and Housing	1,265,504	8,372,913	13,090,859
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	147,360	21,034	229,590
Local Development District Planning and Administration	500,818	0	687,758
Research and Technical Assistance	78,991	0	85,831
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$8,905,743**	**$9,906,935**	**$25,452,326**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Child Development	$ 76,300	$113,283	$ 260,279
Health	189,412	0	846,104
Community Development and Housing	319,525	0	319,525
Local Development District Planning and Administration	22,500	0	30,000
Research and Technical Assistance	45,000		60,000
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$652,737**	**$113,283**	**$1,515,908**

Georgia-Tennessee

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Health	$490,275	$503,143	$2,140,781
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$490,275**	**$503,143**	**$2,140,781**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Health	$139,181	$22,239	$665,487
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$139,181**	**$22,239**	**$665,487**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

Kentucky

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**3,220.7**	**3,395.7**	**5.4**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**876.5**	**952.3**	**8.6**
Adair	13.0	14.4	10.3
Bath	9.2	9.3	.3
Bell	31.1	32.8	5.3
Boyd	52.4	52.3	– .2
Breathitt	14.2	15.7	10.2
Carter	19.8	21.7	9.2
Casey	12.9	14.1	8.9
Clark	24.1	26.4	9.7
Clay	18.5	20.9	12.9
Clinton	8.2	8.6	5.2
Cumberland	6.8	6.8	– .4
Elliott	5.9	5.7	– 3.3
Estill	12.8	13.3	4.1
Fleming	11.4	12.0	5.4
Floyd	35.9	40.1	11.7
Garrard	9.5	10.0	6.2
Green	10.4	10.8	4.4
Greenup	33.2	33.8	1.8
Harlan	37.4	39.8	6.5
Jackson	10.0	10.5	4.6
Johnson	17.5	20.5	16.9
Knott	14.7	16.8	14.3
Knox	23.7	26.3	11.2
Laurel	27.4	31.3	14.1
Lawrence	10.7	12.1	12.7
Lee	6.6	7.0	5.6
Leslie	11.6	12.5	7.3
Letcher	23.2	26.6	14.8
Lewis	12.4	12.7	2.8
Lincoln	16.7	17.6	5.9
Mc Creary	12.5	14.3	14.0
Madison	42.7	47.4	10.9
Magoffin	10.4	11.4	9.0
Martin	9.4	10.8	14.7
Menifee	4.0	4.4	7.5
Monroe	11.6	12.1	3.8
Montgomery	15.4	17.2	12.0
Morgan	10.0	10.5	5.2
Owsley	5.0	5.2	3.8
Perry	26.3	28.0	6.5
Pike	61.1	68.8	12.6
Powell	7.7	8.6	11.2
Pulaski	35.2	40.3	14.4
Rockcastle	12.3	12.8	4.0
Rowan	17.0	17.1	.4
Russell	10.5	11.5	8.7
Wayne	14.3	15.6	9.2
Whitley	24.1	28.4	17.5
Wolfe	5.7	6.1	7.2

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 75-17.

Investment Pattern: Kentucky is gradually changing from its traditional emphasis on human resource development (which in the past represented nearly 90 percent of nonhighway expenditures) to increased community facility investment, especially in industrial sites, water and sewer systems and housing. Kentucky concentrated its earliest investments on the establishment of a vocational-technical education system to serve all the residents of Appalachian Kentucky. Facilities were constructed and equipped. In recent years, funds have been made available for operational projects, usually to expand course offerings. The same general pattern was followed in health. Initial emphasis was on the construction of facilities, particularly hospitals and public health centers. Emphasis then shifted to providing primary care centers and health service programs. Community facility investments, although increasing in amount over the last two years, have still not claimed a significant share of the available nonhighway dollars.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$ 1,626,252	$ 414,314	$ 2,759,589
Health	2,469,641†	0	5,892,226
Vocational Education	1,890,645	0	2,219,805
Other Education	303,227	8,823	404,524
Community Development and Housing	3,345,539	1,139,760	7,324,407
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	830,836	0	1,707,836
Local Development District Planning and Administration	702,000	0	936,000
Research and Technical Assistance	210,464	0	262,338
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$11,378,604**	**$1,562,897**	**$21,506,725**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Child Development	$ 983,175	$629,587	$2,085,848
Health	459,248	0	1,028,067
Vocational Education	131,642	0	256,642
Community Development and Housing	200,000	290,000	970,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	702,000	0	936,003
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$2,476,065**	**$919,587**	**$5,276,560**

Kentucky-Tennessee

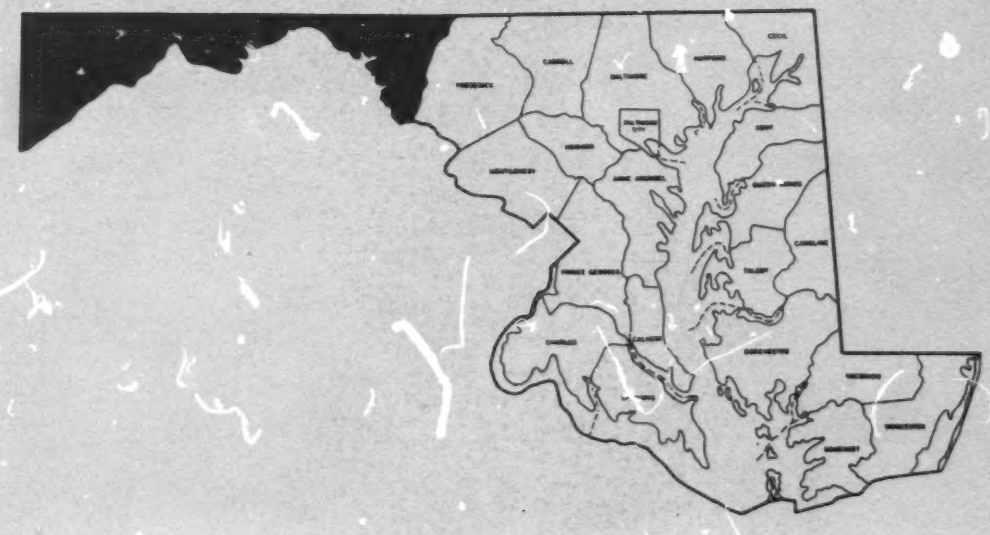
Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Health	$142,264		$255,922
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$142,264**		**$255,992**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

†A project for $300,800 of ARC funds was initially approved in fiscal year 1975, and cancelled and reapproved in fiscal year 1976.



Maryland

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	3,923.9	4,098.1	4.4
Total of Counties in Appalachia	209.3	213.7	2.1
Allegany	84.0	83.0	-1.2
Garrett	21.5	23.4	8.9
Washington	103.8	107.3	3.3

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Population Estimates and Projections. U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-25, No. 629.

Robert J. Wiskowski

Investment Pattern: Community development projects, especially sewer and water projects, have received major emphasis in the allocation of Maryland's ARC funds. Vocational and technical education investments have been concentrated over the past three years on the operation of facilities, with emphasis on guidance and counseling. Health investment trends have focused on the health services and delivery system areas as well as on the operation of hospitals. Child development is confined to the continuation of a three-county, four-year comprehensive project. New emphasis is being placed on environmental investments.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$ 610,000	$ 0	$ 813,333
Health	1,363,232	41,968	1,877,554
Vocational Education	881,588	0	1,138,995
Other Education	962,509	13,699	1,216,648
Community Development and Housing	1,933,524	244,058	2,699,015
Local Development District Planning and Administration	151,900	0	209,326
Research and Technical Assistance	164,390	2,630	268,187
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$6,067,143**	**$302,355**	**$8,223,058**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Community Development and Housing	$127,385		$138,385
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$127,385**		**$138,385**

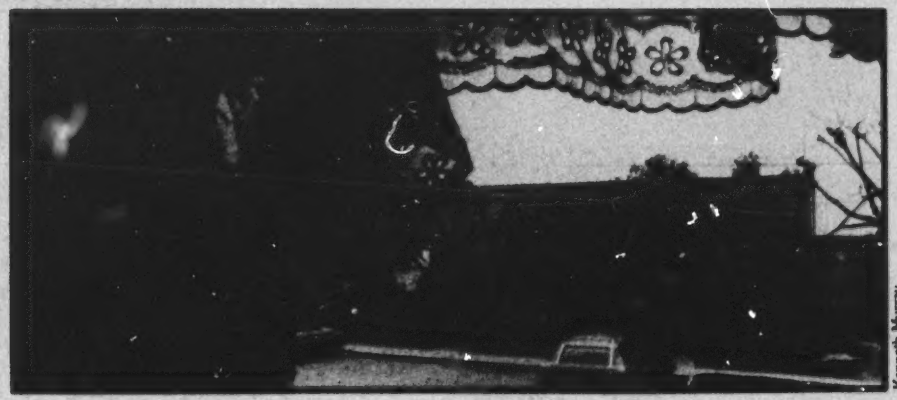
Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

Mississippi

	Population (in thousands)		
	1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**2,217.0**	**2,345.7**	**5.8**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**418.6**	**446.5**	**6.7**
Alcorn	27.2	28.9	6.2
Benton	7.5	7.3	- 3.0
Chickasaw	16.8	17.4	3.8
Choctaw	8.4	9.1	7.7
Clay	18.8	19.5	3.3
Itawamba	16.8	18.0	6.9
Kemper	10.2	10.2	- .1
Lee	46.1	51.7	12.0
Lowndes	49.7	54.2	9.1
Marshall	24.0	27.5	14.6
Monroe	34.0	34.4	.9
Noxubee	14.3	12.8	-10.3
Oktibbeha	28.8	31.4	9.1
Pontotoc	17.4	19.5	12.3
Prentiss	20.1	20.9	4.0
Tippah	15.9	17.6	11.2
Tishomingo	14.9	15.5	4.0
Union	19.1	20.7	8.2
Webster	10.0	10.1	.9
Winston	18.4	19.8	7.4

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. [illegible] 24.



Kenneth Murray

Investment Pattern: Over one-third of Mississippi's investments have been in education. Slightly over another third has been in community facilities, primarily for water, sewer and solid waste disposal. Health has received approximately 15 percent of Mississippi's nonhighway allocation, with the remainder divided almost equally between child development, recreation and transportation.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

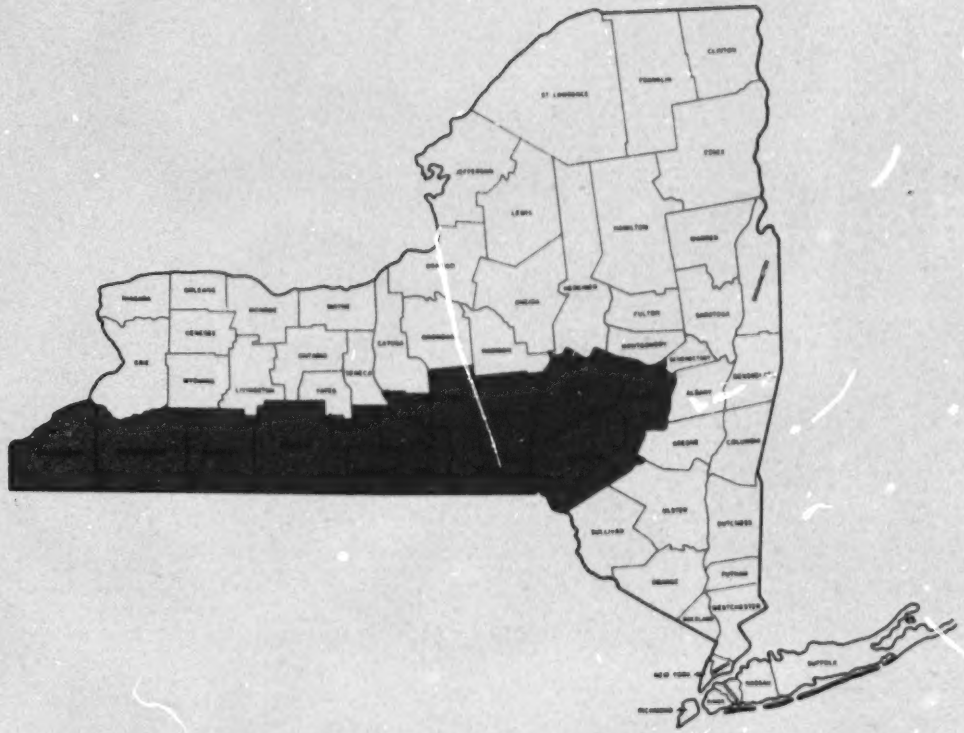
Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$1,676,314	$ 185,954	$ 2,523,424
Health	1,773,588	243,733	2,900,869
Vocational Education	2,899,726	445,000	4,323,754
Other Education	30,000	50,000	100,000
Community Development and Housing	653,000	347,000	1,811,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	83,967	0	111,957
Research and Technical Assistance	161,149	53,424	373,455
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$7,277,744**	**$1,325,111**	**$12,144,459**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Child Development	$132,338	$ 0	$ 176,170
Health	191,061	8,985	308,472
Other Education	1,659	2,766	7,713
Community Development and Housing	75,000	750,000	825,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	305,000	0	406,667
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$705,058**	**$761,751**	**$1,724,022**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976



New York

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**18,241.6**	**18,122.1**	**- 0.7**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,056.6**	**1,079.1**	**2.1**
Allegany	46.5	49.8	7.1
Broome	221.8	218.4	- 1.6
Cattaraugus	81.7	84.5	3.4
Chautauqua	147.3	146.9	- .3
Chemung	101.5	100.1	- 1.4
Chenango	46.4	46.5	.4
Cortland	45.9	48.0	4.6
Delaware	44.7	47.1	5.3
Otsego	56.2	57.8	3.0
Schoharie	24.8	28.6	15.4
Schuyler	16.7	17.6	5.3
Steuben	99.5	100.8	1.2
Tioga	46.5	48..	3.9
Tompkins	77.1	84..	9.9

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Population Estimates and Projections, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-25, no. 631.

Eric Poggenpohl

Investment Pattern: In the use of nonhighway program funds, high priority has been given to education, with a heavy commitment to vocational and technical facilities and to libraries, educational television and the NDEA program, but in fiscal year 1976 emphasis shifted to community facilities, where a heavy commitment has been made to water and sewer and sewage treatment facilities. New York exceeds regional averages in both education and community development investments but falls below the average in support of health programs because the state was not originally part of the health demonstration program.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$2,055,588	$ 261,985	$ 3,716,931
Health	2,335,369	0	4,711,014
Vocational Education	765,717	85,000	1,193,958
Other Education	799,553	7,500	983,853
Community Development and Housing	1,274,703	16,758,370	23,821,112
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	120,000	0	120,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	184,800	0	246,400
Research and Technical Assistance	234,330	0	290,089
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$7,770,060**	**$17,112,855**	**$35,083,357**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Health	$2,842,361		$16,058,092
Vocational Education	10,693		61,386
Community Development and Housing	233,351		233,351
Local Development District Planning and Administration	198,000		263,999
Research and Technical Assistance	95,000		129,400
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$3,379,405**		**$16,746,228**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

North Carolina

	Population (in thousands) 1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**5,084.4**	**5,451.2**	**7.2**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,039.0**	**1,119.4**	**7.7**
Alexander	19.5	21.8	12.0
Alleghany	8.1	8.7	6.5
Ashe	19.6	20.1	2.7
Avery	12.7	14.1	11.5
Buncombe	145.1	151.0	4.1
Burke	60.4	64.7	7.2
Caldwell	56.7	60.7	7.1
Cherokee	16.3	17.1	4.5
Clay	5.2	5.6	8.2
Davie	18.9	21.0	11.4
Forsyth	215.1	226.1	5.1
Graham	6.6	6.5	- 1.0
Haywood	41.7	43.9	5.3
Henderson	42.8	49.1	14.8
Jackson	21.6	24.5	13.3
McDowell	30.6	33.8	10.2
Macon	15.8	18.2	15.4
Madison	16.0	16.9	5.4
Mitchell	13.4	14.1	4.7
Polk	11.7	12.7	8.5
Rutherford	47.3	50.2	6.1
Stokes	23.8	28.7	20.5
Surry	51.4	55.4	7.8
Swain	8.8	9.6	9.1
Transylvania	19.7	21.2	7.8
Watauga	23.4	28.8	23.1
Wilkes	49.5	54.3	9.6
Yadkin	24.6	26.6	8.0
Yancey	12.6	13.9	9.7

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 75-33.

Billy E. Barnes

Investment Pattern: North Carolina has emphasized human resource development through investments in health and education. In education, investments in secondary and post-secondary vocational and technical education have received the highest priority. North Carolina's objective has been to design, construct and operate a comprehensive system in which individual schools may evolve as needed from branch technical centers to technical centers to two-year community colleges and, finally, to four-year institutions. Investments in education and education-related projects have accounted for over one-third of the state's available nonhighway funds. Investments in water and sewer and solid waste disposal have increased significantly over the past three years and now account for approximately one-third of total nonhighway expenditures. Investments in health are next, followed by child development, recreation and transportation.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$ 2,559,210	$ 1,845,720	$ 5,873,240
Health	2,555,589	1,502,289	12,422,762
Vocational Education	2,545,700	0	4,545,659
Community Development and Housing	2,903,144	6,213,171	14,547,670
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	1,500,000	119,000	2,119,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	542,831	0	723,776
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$12,606,474**	**$9,680,180**	**$40,232,107**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Health	$128,455		$242,911
Local Development District Planning and Administration	332,800		443,734
Research and Technical Assistance	75,000		75,000
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$536,255**		**$761,645**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

Ohio

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**10,657.4**	**10,759.1**	**1.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,129.9**	**1,184.0**	**4.8**
Adams	19.0	22.5	18.4
Athens	55.7	51.5	- 7.6
Belmont	80.9	82.3	1.7
Brown	26.6	29.9	12.2
Carroll	21.6	24.1	11.8
Clermont	95.4	108.0	13.2
Coshocton	33.5	35.0	4.5
Gallia	25.2	28.1	11.5
Guernsey	37.7	39.7	5.3
Harrison	17.0	17.9	5.5
Highland	29.0	31.5	8.6
Hocking	20.3	22.2	9.1
Holmes	23.0	25.3	10.0
Jackson	27.2	28.9	6.4
Jefferson	96.2	94.4	- 1.8
Lawrence	56.9	60.4	6.2
Meigs	19.8	21.3	7.6
Monroe	15.7	15.6	- .8
Morgan	12.4	13.5	8.9
Muskingum	77.8	80.2	3.0
Noble	10.4	11.1	6.2
Perry	27.4	28.5	3.7
Pike	19.1	20.5	7.1
Ross	61.2	60.8	- .7
Scioto	77.0	80.8	5.0
Tuscarawas	77.2	80.3	4.1
Vinton	9.4	10.3	9.2
Washington	57.2	59.5	4.1

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 75-35.

Investment Pattern: The investment strategy adopted by Ohio, while primarily directed toward economic development, also gives emphasis to the expansion and improvement of the state's manpower resources, particularly as this relates to the ability of citizens to gain and hold jobs. In line with this approach, which tends to view investments in all areas for their effect on economic revitalization, is a strong commitment to basic human development and the provision of basic social services intended to serve the area's entire population, because these are considered essential to economic development. Expenditure data show that Ohio has allocated the greatest proportion of its nonhighway program funds to health and child development, with lesser proportions to education and community development. Recent priorities suggest that greater emphasis is being placed on community development, particularly on those public investments that directly serve industrial location or expansion.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$2,161,150	$ 654,725	4,083,866
Health	2,507,425	1,093,259	5,417,509
Vocational Education	2,063,096	0	8,329,152
Other Education	150,000	18,000	205,360
Community Development and Housing	1,463,967	846,500	2,923,387
Natural Resources and Environment	47,000	0	47,000
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	164,906	178,218	543,864
Local Development District Planning and Administration	221,571	0	298,284
Research and Technical Assistance	306,062	71,477	591,163
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$9,085,177**	**$2,862,179**	**$22,439,585**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Child Development	$1,008,903	$516,100	$2,235,872
Health	654,250	0	834,130
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	55,000	148,918	453,795
Local Development District Planning and Administration	177,993	0	246,624
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$1,896,146**	**$665,018**	**$3,770,421**

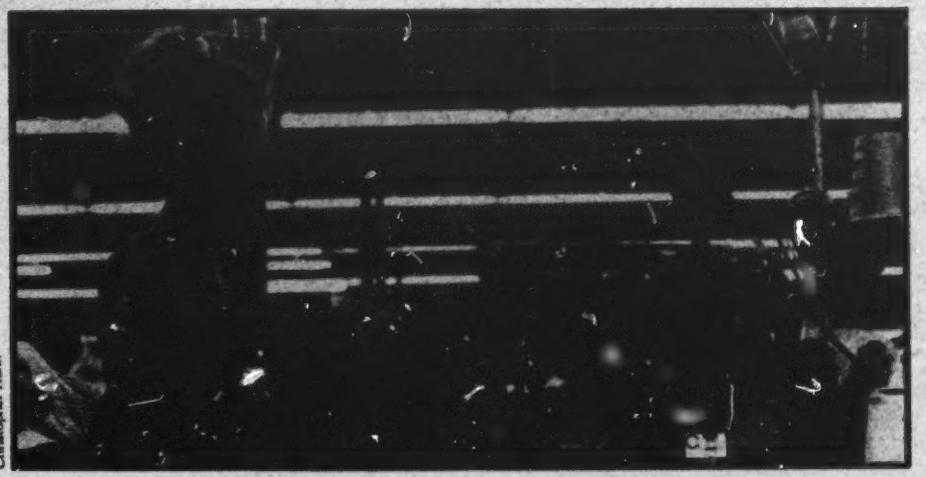
Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

Pennsylvania

	Population (in thousands)		Percentage of Change
	1970	1975	1970-75
State Total	11,800.8	11,828.5	0.2
Total of Counties in Appalachia	5,930.5	5,932.8	0.0
Allegheny	1605.1	1517.3	5.5
Armstrong	75.6	76.4	1.1
Beaver	208.4	207.6	- .4
Bedford	42.4	43.8	3.4
Blair	135.4	133.4	- 1.4
Bradford	58.0	59.9	3.4
Butler	127.9	137.3	7.3
Cambria	186.8	186.9	.1
Cameron	7.1	6.8	- 3.7
Carbon	50.6	51.7	2.2
Centre	99.3	107.6	8.4
Clarion	38.4	40.5	5.3
Clearfield	74.6	76.9	3.1
Clinton	37.7	37.8	.3
Columbia	55.1	58.8	6.6
Crawford	81.3	84.9	4.4
Elk	37.8	37.8	.2
Erie	263.7	271.7	3.0
Fayette	154.7	155.5	.5
Forest	4.9	5.3	7.6
Fulton	10.8	11.2	3.8
Greene	36.1	38.5	6.7
Huntingdon	39.1	40.0	2.3
Indiana	79.5	83.7	5.4
Jefferson	43.7	46.1	5.6
Juniata	16.7	17.5	5.0
Lackawanna	234.5	235.5	.4
Lawrence	107.4	105.9	- 1.4
Luzerne	342.0	346.1	1.2
Lycoming	113.3	114.9	1.4
McKean	51.9	51.0	- 1.8
Mercer	127.2	126.0	- 1.0
Mifflin	45.3	44.9	- .9
Monroe	45.4	55.3	21.7
Montour	16.5	17.0	3.3
Northumberland	99.2	99.4	.2
Perry	28.6	31.4	9.9
Pike	11.8	14.3	21.3
Potter	16.4	17.2	4.7
Schuylkill	160.1	159.1	- .6
Snyder	29.3	31.0	5.8
Somerset	76.0	78.0	2.6
Sullivan	6.0	5.8	- 2.8
Susquehanna	34.3	36.5	6.1
Tioga	39.7	41.1	3.7
Union	28.6	31.3	9.3
Venango	62.4	63.1	1.3
Warren	47.7	47.1	- 1.2
Washington	210.9	214.1	1.5
Wayne	29.6	32.6	10.2
Westmoreland	376.9	376.9	- .0
Wyoming	19.1	22.2	16.3

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 75-38.



Christopher Kuhn

Investment Pattern: In past years, education programs, with an emphasis on vocational education, have received the major portion of nonhighway funds in Pennsylvania. Health and child development have received nearly as large a share of these funds. Funding for community development, primarily water and sewer systems, accounted for approximately one-fifth of all nonhighway funding. Recent emphasis has shifted to community development as the primary area of investment, with water and sewer facilities the most important project areas. Vocational/technical school investments, dominant in past years, have fallen off as a shift has occurred from construction support to equipment purchases and operational expenses.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$ 1,822,458	$ 237,798	$ 2,424,939
Health	8,113,005†	6,383,464	87,679,547
Vocational Education	3,574,042	3,644,584	28,961,019
Community Development and Housing	6,641,287	82,465,550	113,734,403
Natural Resources and Environment	1,719,708	0	3,676,447
Local Development District Planning and Administration	37,999	0	55,409
Research and Technical Assistance	138,280	0	306,679
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$22,046,779**	**$92,731,396**	**$236,838,443**

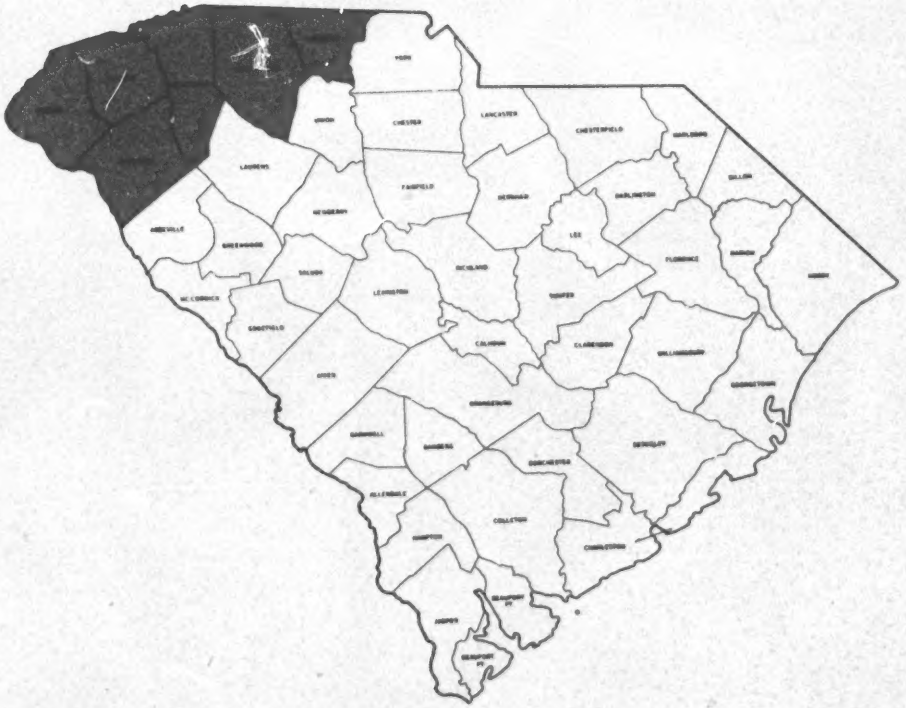
Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Child Development	$ 235,115	$152,613	$ 544,190
Health	395,234	3,017	1,188,564
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	625,000	0	625,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	685,212	0	944,178
Research and Technical Assistance	36,000	0	60,000
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$1,976,561**	**$155,630**	**$3,361,932**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

† Two projects for a total of $917,136 of ARC funds were initially approved in fiscal year 1975, and cancelled and reapproved in fiscal year 1976.



South Carolina

Population
(in thousands)

	1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**2,590.8**	**2,818.2**	**8.8**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**656.4**	**726.0**	**10.6**
Anderson	105.5	115.5	9.5
Cherokee	36.8	40.5	10.0
Greenville	240.8	265.7	10.4
Oconee	40.7	43.7	7.4
Pickens	59.0	68.5	16.2
Spartanburg	173.7	192.1	10.6

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 75-40.

Kenneth Murray

Investment Pattern: Health facilities and programs have received slightly more than half of the state's ARC funds, which considerably exceeds the regionwide average for this purpose. Higher education and water and sewer programs have also received shares exceeding the average for the Region. Although education funds are being shifted to the support of operating programs, new schools are still being constructed and equipment for existing schools purchased.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$1,807,646	$2,045,202	$ 5,227,387
Health	1,970,133	447,971	6,550,940
Vocational Education	2,870,952	0	3,972,956
Other Education	386,458	47,264	492,922
Community Development and Housing	594,212	895,391	1,884,994
Local Development District Planning and Administration	157,000	0	209,333
Research and Technical Assistance	430,710	0	606,511
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$8,217,111**	**$3,435,828**	**$18,945,043**

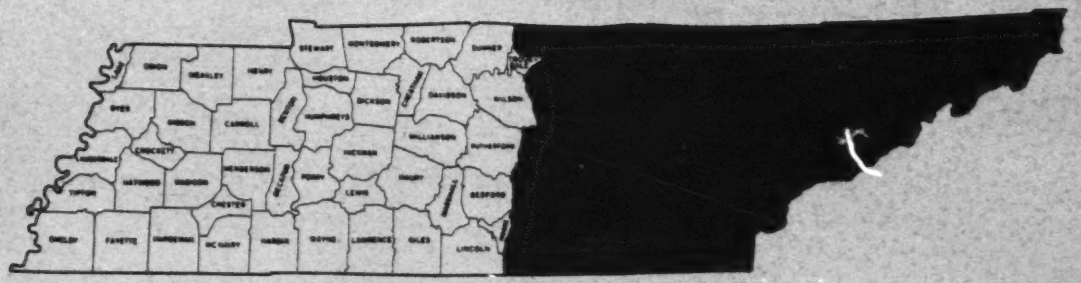
Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Health	$205,617	$25,251	$364,824
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$205,617**	**$25,251**	**$364,824**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

Tennessee



	Population (in thousands)		
	1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**3,926.0**	**4,187.9**	**6.7**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,734.5**	**1,870.2**	**7.8**
Anderson	60.3	61.2	1.5
Bledsoe	7.6	8.7	13.3
Blount	63.7	69.6	9.2
Bradley	50.7	58.6	15.7
Campbell	26.0	30.7	17.8
Cannon	8.5	9.4	10.8
Carter	43.3	45.9	6.1
Claiborne	19.4	22.6	16.6
Clay	6.6	6.7	1.0
Cocke	25.3	27.8	10.0
Coffee	32.6	34.0	4.4
Cumberland	20.7	24.0	15.8
De Kalb	11.2	12.4	11.6
Fentress	12.6	13.9	10.1
Franklin	27.3	28.2	3.5
Grainger	13.9	15.5	11.4
Greene	47.6	49.9	4.8
Grundy	10.6	12.3	15.4
Hamblen	38.7	43.2	11.6
Hamilton	255.1	265.7	4.2
Hancock	6.7	6.5	- 3.5
Hawkins	33.8	37.3	10.5
Jackson	8.1	8.3	2.3
Jefferson	24.9	27.5	10.2
Johnson	11.6	12.8	10.6
Knox	276.3	295.1	6.8
Loudon	24.3	26.3	8.6
McMinn	35.5	39.5	11.4
Macon	12.3	13.5	9.8
Marion	20.6	21.7	5.5
Meigs	5.2	6.0	15.1
Monroe	23.5	25.4	8.1
Morgan	13.6	14.4	5.9
Overton	14.9	15.6	4.6
Pickett	3.8	4.1	8.2
Polk	11.7	12.1	3.6
Putnam	35.5	40.8	14.9
Rhea	17.2	20.3	18.1
Roane	38.9	40.6	4.5
Scott	14.8	16.6	12.4
Sequatchie	6.3	7.2	13.1
Sevier	28.2	32.2	13.9
Smith	12.5	13.4	6.9
Sullivan	127.3	134.5	5.6
Unicoi	15.3	15.6	2.4
Union	9.1	10.2	12.2
Van Buren	3.8	4.1	10.0
Warren	27.0	29.5	9.2
Washington	73.9	81.0	9.5
White	16.3	17.8	9.0

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 75-42.

Kenneth Murray

Investment Pattern: Through fiscal 1973, education was the dominant area of nonhighway investments (especially vocational/technical education) with health, community development (emphasizing sewer and water investments) and child development being the second, third and fourth levels of investment. Since fiscal 1974, a major shift has taken place, with community development projects receiving the largest share of nonhighway investment dollars, followed by child development, health and education. This shift reflects Tennessee's primary objectives of broadening and strengthing its economic base and promoting new employment opportunities.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$ 2,427,736	$3,182,992	$ 7,976,596
Health	1,659,525	115,523	3,719,800
Vocational Education	113,500	65,000	183,000
Community Development and Housing	7,318,784	2,703,388	20,142,123
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	1,377,499	186,400	1,597,899
Local Development District Planning and Administration	355,998	0	474,665
Research and Technical Assistance	305,159	0	579,318
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$13,558,201**	**$6,188,303**	**$34,673,401**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Health	$141,288	$ 0	$ 481,046
Community Development and Housing	168,000	5,000	310,000
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	50,000	0	50,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	360,978	0	481,304
Research and Technical Assistance	360	0	360
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$720,626**	**$5,000**	**$1,322,710**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

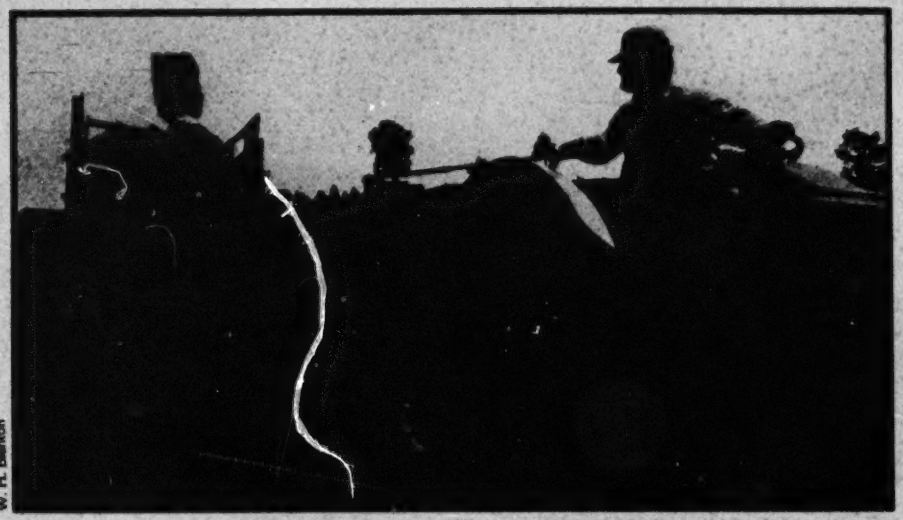
*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

Virginia

	Population (in thousands) 1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**4,651.4**	**4,966.2**	**6.8**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**470.3**	**501.0**	**6.5**
Alleghany	12.5	11.6	- 6.6
Bath	5.2	5.6	7.7
Bland	5.4	5.5	1.0
Botetourt	18.2	20.6	13.2
Buchanan	32.1	33.7	5.1
Carroll	23.1	24.0	3.9
Craig	3.5	3.8	9.1
Dickenson	16.1	17.9	11.1
Floyd	9.8	10.1	3.0
Giles	16.7	16.4	- 2.2
Grayson	15.4	15.2	- 1.3
Highland	2.5	2.6	3.9
Lee	20.3	23.9	17.6
Pulaski	29.6	32.6	10.3
Russell	24.5	25.8	5.2
Scott	24.4	24.9	2.1
Smyth	31.3	32.4	3.3
Tazewell	39.8	44.8	12.6
Washington	40.8	39.3	- 3.6
Wise	35.9	41.0	14.1
Wythe	22.1	23.3	5.3
Bristol City*	14.9	20.4	37.4
Clifton Forge City*	5.5	5.2	- 5.7
Covington City*	10.1	9.4	- 6.4
Galax City*	5.3	6.5	4.3
Norton City*	4.2	4.3	3.0

*Independent cities.

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, no. 75-46.



W. H. Blanton

Investment Pattern: Prior to fiscal 1974, Virginia placed highest priority on investments in education, health and transportation. Fiscal 1974 saw a shift in emphasis toward industrial development and a new series of priorities headed by transportation, followed by sewer and water, education, health and child development. Recent priorities have not changed greatly, although solid waste disposal has been added to the sewer and water priority and a fifth priority of tourism and recreation established. Historically, Virginia's investment pattern has reflected the priorities set by the state: nonhighway investments have centered on education (with vocational facilities prominent), health and child development, but recently sewer and water investments have taken larger shares of investment dollars.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$ 261,640	$ 0	$ 305,613
Health	2,787,604†	166,169	9,420,946
Vocational Education	485,921	0	934,634
Other Education	61,831	0	205,279
Community Development and Housing	2,754,663	3,620,370	8,717,600
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	957,360	43,815	1,700,575
Local Development District Planning and Administration	884,000	0	1,241,122
Research and Technical Assistance	30,000	0	40,000
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$8,223,019**	**$3,830,354**	**$22,565,769**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Health	$ 41,389		$ 55,186
Vocational Education	171,223		232,274
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$212,612**		**$287,460**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

† A project for $57,827 of ARC funds was initially approved in fiscal year 1975, and cancelled and reapproved in fiscal year 1976.

West Virginia

	Population (in thousands) 1970	1975	Percentage of Change 1970-75
State Total	**1,744.2**	**1,802.9**	**3.4**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,744.2**	**1,802.9**	**3.4**
Barbour	14.0	15.8	12.4
Berkeley	36.4	40.2	10.6
Boone	25.1	27.4	9.1
Braxton	12.7	13.1	3.1
Brooke	30.4	30.7	.8
Cabell	106.9	104.5	- 2.3
Calhoun	7.0	7.6	8.3
Clay	9.3	9.6	2.5
Doddridge	6.4	6.6	4.0
Fayette	49.3	52.4	6.1
Gilmer	7.8	7.9	1.9
Grant	8.6	8.6	.0
Greenbrier	32.1	33.0	2.9
Hampshire	11.7	12.9	10.0
Hancock	39.7	40.4	1.7
Hardy	8.9	9.2	4.1
Harrison	73.0	75.7	3.6
Jackson	20.9	22.1	5.9
Jefferson	21.3	24.4	14.8
Kanawha	229.5	226.9	- 1.2
Lewis	17.8	18.3	2.6
Lincoln	18.9	20.1	6.5
Logan	46.3	46.2	- .2
McDowell	50.7	51.2	1.1
Marion	61.4	63.4	3.3
Marshall	37.6	39.7	5.6
Mason	24.3	25.1	3.4
Mercer	63.2	66.4	5.0
Mineral	23.1	24.8	7.2
Mingo	32.8	33.9	3.5
Monongalia	63.7	68.2	7.0
Monroe	11.3	11.9	5.2
Morgan	8.5	8.9	4.2
Nicholas	22.6	24.5	8.7
Ohio	63.4	60.8	- 4.2
Pendleton	7.0	7.4	5.5
Pleasants	7.3	7.7	6.4
Pocahontas	8.9	8.6	- 2.7
Preston	25.5	26.7	5.0
Putnam	27.6	30.4	10.1
Raleigh	70.1	76.6	9.3
Randolph	24.6	25.9	5.2
Ritchie	10.1	10.3	1.1
Roane	14.1	14.8	4.6
Summers	13.2	13.4	1.1
Taylor	13.9	15.3	10.0
Tucker	7.4	7.6	2.4
Tyler	9.9	10.0	1.1
Upshur	19.1	21.3	11.5
Wayne	37.6	38.8	3.2
Webster	9.8	10.1	3.4
Wetzel	20.3	20.6	1.6
Wirt	4.2	4.5	9.0
Wood	86.8	88.1	1.5
Wyoming	30.1	32.3	7.3

County figures are 1975 provisional population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred, from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census, Series P-26, 75-48.

David Tipton

Investment Pattern: Almost 80 percent of West Virginia's nonhighway funds have been expended in nearly equal shares for health and education projects. The remainder has been used for child development, community development, transportation and recreation. In recent years, more and more funds have been channeled to community development projects, primarily water and sewer facilities. The most recent investments reflect this trend, with over 30 percent of all funds slated for community development and housing activities.

Project Totals Approved in Fiscal Year 1976*

Program Category	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Child Development	$ 1,278,706	$ 260,445	$ 1,970,351
Health	6,085,747†	2,062,844	16,440,337
Vocational Education	419,000	321,500	2,550,000
Other Education	312,655	0	605,855
Community Development and Housing	4,199,707	4,517,246	11,951,845
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	467,250	0	467,250
Local Development District Planning and Administration	606,495	0	829,753
Research and Technical Assistance	135,000	0	195,000
Total Approved in FY 1976	**$13,504,560**	**$7,162,035**	**$35,010,391**

Project Totals Approved in Transition Quarter*

Child Development	$ 9,000	$ 17,171	$ 45,086
Health	1,050,000	112,500	5,525,142
Vocational Education	240,000	140,000	1,200,000
Community Development and Housing	110,000	566,480	1,006,600
Local Development District Planning and Administration	646,331	0	883,758
Research and Technical Assistance	64,000	0	85,333
Total Approved in Transition Quarter	**$2,119,331**	**$836,151**	**$8,745,919**

Note: The combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

*Fiscal Year 1976: July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976
Transition Quarter: July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976

† Five projects for $3,373,972 of ARC funds were initially approved in fiscal year 1975, and cancelled and reapproved in fiscal year 1976.

Appendix B

Population, Labor Force, Unemployment and Income Statistics

This appendix presents the most recent population, labor force, unemployment and income statistics available for the Region.

The data provide information at various geographical levels:

- for the Appalachian Region as a whole, with U.S. figures presented for purposes of comparison
- for the three regional subdivisions, Northern Appalachia, Central Appalachia and Southern Appalachia
- for the Appalachian portions of the 13 states, under the subregion to which each belongs.

Since three states — Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia — have portions in each of two subregions, the two subregional parts of these states are combined at the bottom of each table to give Appalachian totals for each of the three states.

The Commission data bank also has extensive data for the next two levels, local development districts and county units; this material is available upon request. For subcounty units (places, or subdivisions of counties) less extensive material is available; generally this level of detail must be secured from states, districts or localities, from planning agencies or from other specialized agencies which have developed data files for their areas of concern (geographic or subject-matter areas).

Preliminary Report: 1975 Population Estimate of the Appalachian Region

The 1975 population of the Appalachian Region is estimated at 19,027,000, a gain of 810,000 in the 5¼ years since the 1970 census. Sixty-four percent of the growth in this period derived from natural increase (518,000) and 36 percent from net inmigration (292,000). This is a sharp change in trend from the decade of the 1960s with its outmigration from Appalachia.

Northern Appalachia, the most populous subregion, continues to have outmigration, primarily due to the outmigration from Pennsylvania, which has 60 percent of the subregional population. Both Ohio and northern West Virginia have turned around from population losses in the late 1960s to marked growth in the 1970s.

In Central Appalachia, all state areas have turned around from loss to gain, and all state areas show strong inmigration, with the exception of central West Virginia. Inmigration contributed more than natural increase to subregional growth.

Southern Appalachia, which has grown significantly over the last 15 years, has experienced an accelerated rate of population gain in the 1970s, paced by Appalachian Georgia (3.1 percent per year) and South Carolina (1.9 percent). The southern subregion accounted for two-thirds of the Region's total population increase for the 1970-75 period.

Population growth in the Appalachian Region has

Jan Faul

accelerated since 1970, with all subregions sharing in the changing trend, though the total growth rate (4.4 percent) is slightly behind the national average (4.8 percent). As in the nation, the slowest growth is in the northern areas and the most rapid growth in the southern areas.

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Trends in the Appalachian Region 1970-75

Between 1970 and 1975 the Appalachian civilian labor force grew from 7.1 to 7.9 million persons, a rise of 10 percent, while the labor force in the non-Appalachian parts of the 12 states grew by 9 percent. This was less than the growth rate nationally (12 percent).

Relatively consistent trends in labor force, employment and unemployment in both the Region and the nation in the years 1970-74 were broken sharply by the recession year 1975. While the labor force continued to grow, employment dropped, and unemployment increased sharply. The employed labor force in Appalachia increased by 9 percent from 1970 to 1974, but then dropped by 2 percent in 1974-75, so that unemployment for the year 1975 jumped by 62 percent above the 1974 average (the U.S. increase was 54 percent). Central Appalachia, with a 20-percent increase in employment from 1970 to 1974, fell by 2 percent in 1974-75; Southern Appalachia gained by 11 percent, but fell by 3 percent in the recession year; while Northern Appalachia was most static, increasing by only 6 percent in the four-year period, but dropping by 1½ percent in 1974-75. The number of unemployed in the Region increased from an average of 421,700 in 1974 to 682,000 in 1975.

The unemployment rate in the Region, 5.4 percent in both 1970 and 1974, was higher than the U.S. rate in 1970, and lower in 1974. However, by 1975, the regional unemployment rate (8.7 percent) was again higher than the U.S. level (8.45 percent). In 10 of the 12 states with non-Appalachian portions, the 1975 unemployment rate was higher in the Appalachian portion; in South Carolina it was the same; and only in New York State was the unemployment rate higher for the non-Appalachian portion.

Labor force participation (ratio of labor force to population) is markedly lower in Central Appalachia than in the Region generally; only in Southern Appalachia is the participation comparable to the national average level.

Personal Income in the Appalachian Region: Trends and Levels

Total personal income in Appalachia increased from $39 billion in 1965 to $85 billion in 1974 (the most recent year for which figures are available), but because of both inflation and different rates of population change, it is more instructive to study relative levels.

Regional per capita income levels gained on national levels: from 1965 to 1974, they increased from 78.2 percent to 82.6 percent of the U.S. average level, with nearly 2 percentage points of this gain in the 1970-74 period. All subregions shared in this relative growth, but the advance was quite slow in Northern Appalachia, while the most rapid gains were in the Central Appalachia. Southern Appalachia did better than the regional average. All state areas excepting Appalachian New York were at higher relative levels of per capita income in 1974 than in 1965.

No Appalachian state area equaled the U.S. average (and only a few counties did) in 1974, but the range in the latest year among the state parts, from 92 percent in Appalachian Pennsylvania to 62 percent in Appalachian Kentucky of the U.S. per capita level, represents a narrowing of the gap within the Region since 1965 (Appalachian New York 90 percent, Appalachian Kentucky 49.5 percent of the U.S. level).

Non-Appalachian state areas generally have significantly higher per capita income levels than their Appalachian counterparts, with the widest intrastate gaps in the northern and central areas, and the least differences in the southern areas (where two state areas in fact have lower levels in their non-Appalachian portions). However, in the north, trends are retrograde outside of Appalachia (that is, there is a slower gain in per capita levels than in the nation), while in the south, the non-Appalachian areas gained more rapidly than the nation, particularly in the 1965-70 period. There is a steady gradient downward in per capita income from the north to the south in the non-Appalachian state areas, while inside the Region, Central Appalachia has by far the lowest income levels.

Table 10
Population Change and Estimated Sources of Change
Appalachian Region and United States April 1970 to July 1975

Geographical Division	Component Rates of Change: Population		Component Rates of Change: 1970-75 Change			Sources of Estimated Population Change: 1970-75 Rates of Change		
Subregion	April 1, 1970* (in thousands)	July 1, 1975† (in thousands)	Change (in thousands)	Natural Change (in thousands)	Net Migration (in thousands)	Total Change‡ (percent)	Natural Change (percent)	Net Migration (percent)
Northern Appalachia								
Maryland	209.3	213.7	4.3	3.9	0.5	2.1%	1.8%	0.2%
New York	1,056.6	1,079.1	22.5	25.4	— 2.9	2.1	2.4	— 0.3
Ohio	1,129.9	1,184.0	54.1	32.0	22.1	4.8	2.8	2.0
Pennsylvania	5,930.5	5,932.8	2.3	84.0	—81.7	0.04	1.4	— 1.4
West Virginia	1,407.7	1,450.9	43.2	34.6	8.6	3.1	2.5	0.6
Total	**9,734.0**	**9,860.4**	**126.4**	**179.9**	**—53.5**	**1.3%**	**1.8%**	**— 0.5%**
Central Appalachia								
Kentucky	876.5	952.3	75.8	34.8	41.0	8.6%	4.0%	4.7%
Tennessee	334.6	365.4	30.9	10.1	20.8	9.2	3.0	6.2
Virginia	197.3	216.3	19.0	7.9	11.1	9.6	4.0	5.6
West Virginia	336.5	352.0	15.5	12.9	2.5	4.6	3.8	0.8
Total	**1,744.9**	**1,886.0**	**141.1**	**65.7**	**75.4**	**8.1%**	**3.8%**	**4.3%**
Southern Appalachia								
Alabama	2,137.4	2,242.5	105.1	81.7	23.4	4.9%	3.8%	1.1%
Georgia	813.8	956.4	142.6	45.2	97.3	17.5	5.6	12.0
Mississippi	418.6	446.5	27.9	19.0	8.9	6.7	4.5	2.1
North Carolina	1,039.0	1,119.4	80.4	35.6	44.8	7.7	3.4	4.3
South Carolina	656.4	726.0	69.5	30.2	39.4	10.6	4.6	6.0
Tennessee	1,399.9	1,504.8	104.9	53.7	51.2	7.5	3.8	3.7
Virginia	273.0	284.7	11.7	6.8	4.9	4.3	2.5	1.8
Total	**6,738.2**	**7,280.2**	**542.1**	**272.2**	**269.9**	**8.0%**	**4.0%**	**4.0%**
Appalachian Region	**18,217.1**	**19,026.7**	**809.6**	**517.8**	**291.8**	**4.4%**	**2.8%**	**1.6%**
United States	**203,304.**	**213,051.**	**9,748.**	**7,281.**	**2,467.**	**4.8%**	**3.6%**	**1.2%**
State Parts§								
Tennessee (Central and Southern)	1,734.5	1,870.2	135.7	63.8	72.0	7.8%	3.7%	4.1%
Virginia (Central and Southern)	470.3	501.0	30.7	14.7	16.0	6.5	3.1	3.4
West Virginia" (Northern and Central)	1,744.2	1,802.9	58.6	47.5	11.1	3.4	2.7	0.6

*Revised total includes late U.S. Bureau of Census corrections after 1970 final totals. The 1970 census total for the Region was 18,212,913; the revised total was 18,217,079.
†U.S. Bureau of Census provisional estimates for July 1, 1975.
‡Change between April 1, 1970, and estimated July 1, 1975, population after post-census late corrections to 1970 population totals.
§Figures for the two subregional portions of these three states, the only states which fall in two subregions, are combined here.
"Entire state.

Table 11
Labor Force and Unemployment
Appalachian Region and United States
1970, 1974, 1975

Geographical Division	1970 Average: Civilian Labor Force (in thousands)	1970 Average: Unemployed (in thousands)	1975 Average: Civilian Labor Force (in thousands)	1975 Average: Unemployed (in thousands)	Labor Force Unemployment Rate (percent): 1970	1974	1975
Subregion							
Northern Appalachia							
Maryland	80.9	5.0	88.7	8.8	6.2%	5.3%	9.9%
New York	423.3	21.6	462.2	40.0	5.1	5.5	8.6
Ohio	419.6	27.5	466.9	47.3	6.5	5.6	10.1
Pennsylvania	2,325.3	122.8	2,489.5	222.9	5.3	5.6	9.0
West Virginia	523.5	31.6	540.0	34.6	6.0	5.8	7.7
Total	**3,772.6**	**208.5**	**4,047.5**	**358.6**	**5.5%**	**5.6%**	**8.9%**
Central Appalachia							
Kentucky	275.0	20.5	353.4	26.8	7.5	5.4	7.6
Tennessee	124.6	8.3	141.2	16.1	6.6	6.7	11.4
Virginia	62.3	4.3	81.6	4.9	6.9	5.3	6.0
West Virginia	97.6	6.1	109.8	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.4
Total	**559.4**	**39.2**	**685.9**	**53.6**	**7.0%**	**5.8%**	**7.8%**
Southern Appalachia							
Alabama	849.8	52.3	910.9	73.8	6.2	5.7	8.1%
Georgia	354.6	13.3	400.0	37.3	3.8	5.3	9.3
Mississippi	155.7	7.9	185.3	16.9	5.1	4.7	9.1
North Carolina	448.1	20.2	522.6	48.8	4.5	4.7	9.3
South Carolina	283.1	10.1	322.0	28.1	3.7	4.5	8.7
Tennessee	575.2	28.4	648.4	53.6	4.9	5.1	8.3
Virginia	109.4	4.9	128.1	11.3	4.5	5.3	8.8
Total	**2,775.9**	**137.1**	**3,117.2**	**269.8**	**4.9%**	**5.1%**	**8.7%**
Appalachian Region	**7,107.9**	**384.8**	**7,851.**	**682.0**	**5.4%**	**5.4%**	**8.7%**
United States	**82,715.**	**4,088.**	**92,613.**	**7,830.**	**4.9%**	**5.6%**	**8.45%**
State Parts*							
Tennessee (Central and Southern)	699.8	36.6	789.6	69.8	5.2	5.4	8.8%
Virginia (Central and Southern)	171.7	9.2	209.7	16.2	5.4	5.3	7.7
West Virginia† (Northern and Central)	621.1	37.7	649.8	45.5	6.1	5.8	7.0

*Figures for the two subregional portions of these three states, the only states which fall in two subregions, are combined here.
†Entire state.

Source: National data from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, based on U.S. Bureau of Census household surveys. State data from individual state reporting agencies; 1975 state data are preliminary, adjusted to national and state benchmarks from 1975 Census household surveys. 1974 unemployment rates are based on state reporting systems only. 1970 data for Appalachian Virginia estimated by the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Table 12
Total Personal Income
Appalachian Region and United States 1965-74

Geographical Division	Population July 1, 1974 (in thousands)	Total Personal Income 1974 (in millions)	Total Personal Income Per Capita 1965 (in dollars)	1970 (in dollars)	1974 (in dollars)	Percent of U.S. Average 1965 (percent)	1970 (percent)	1974 (percent)
Subregion								
Northern Appalachia								
Maryland	213	$ 993	$2,255	$3,316	$4,659	81.0%	83.6%	85.5%
New York	1,078	5,200	2,505	3,640	4,822	89.9	91.8	88.8
Ohio	1,179	5,010	2,128	3,101	4,248	76.4	78.2	78.0
Pennsylvania	5,958	29,817	2,498	3,606	5,004	89.7	90.9	91.8
West Virginia	1,442	6,457	2,227	3,176	4,476	80.0	80.1	82.2
Total	**9,872**	**$ 47,477**	**$2,412**	**$3,483**	**$4,809**	**86.6%**	**87.8%**	**88.3%**
Central Appalachia								
Kentucky	930	$ 3,137	$1,378	$2,200	$3,372	49.5%	55.5%	61.9%
Tennessee	360	1,257	1,476	2,373	3,494	53.0	59.8	64.1
Virginia	211	785	1,366	2,440	3,725	49.0	61.5	68.4
West Virginia	348	1,373	1,641	2,622	3,943	58.9	66.1	72.4
Total	**1,849**	**$ 6,553**	**$1,447**	**$2,342**	**$3,544**	**52.0%**	**59.0%**	**65.0%**
Southern Appalachia								
Alabama	2,219	$ 9,701	$2,092	$3,049	$4,372	75.1%	76.9%	80.2%
Georgia	943	3,893	1,944	2,974	4,126	69.8	75.0	75.7
Mississippi	444	1,565	1,474	2,431	3,528	52.9	61.3	64.8
North Carolina	1,103	4,966	2,090	3,149	4,504	75.0	79.4	82.7
South Carolina	719	3,297	2,172	3,251	4,584	78.0	82.0	84.1
Tennessee	1,485	6,552	2,082	3,065	4,413	74.8	77.3	81.0
Virginia	281	1,082	1,680	2,652	3,846	60.3	66.9	70.6
Total	**7,194**	**$ 31,055**	**$2,032**	**$3,024**	**$4,317**	**73.0%**	**76.3%**	**79.2%**
Appalachian Region	**18,915.**	**$ 85,084**	**$2,178**	**$3,203**	**$4,498**	**78.2%**	**80.8%**	**82.6%**
United States	**211,390.**	**$1,151,721**	**$2,785**	**$3,966**	**$5,448**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
State Parts*								
Tennessee (Central and Southern)	1,845	$ 7,809	$1,959	$2,931	$4,234	70.3%	73.9%	77.7%
Virginia (Central and Southern)	492	1,867	1,543	2,563	3,794	55.4	64.6	69.6
West Virginia† (Northern and Central)	1,791	7,830	2,109	3,069	4,373	75.7	77.4	80.3

*Figures for the two subregional portions of these three states, the only states which fall in two subregions, are combined here.
†Entire state.

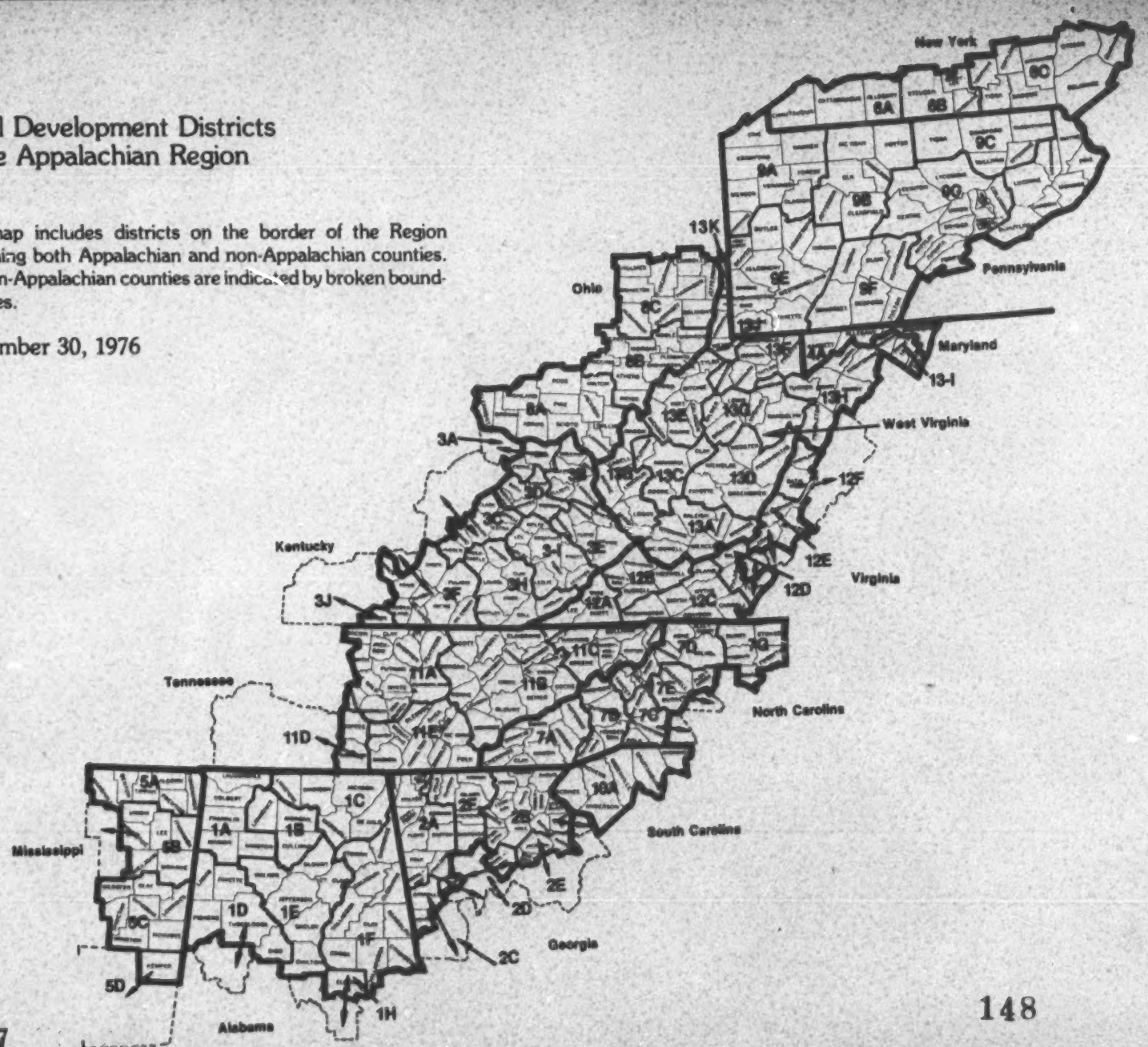
Note: Total personal income includes non-money imputed income, including net rental value of owner-occupied homes; payments in kind; value of food consumed on farms; food stamps, etc. Total personal income in 1972 and 1969 for the U.S. was 20 percent higher (expressed in dollars) than money income (U.S. Bureau of Census data series).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, special tabulations for the Appalachian Regional Commission. Per capita income data for 1970 have been adjusted to conform to U.S. Bureau of Census July 1, 1970, estimates of population available for states.

Local Development Districts in the Appalachian Region

This map includes districts on the border of the Region containing both Appalachian and non-Appalachian counties. The non-Appalachian counties are indicated by broken boundary lines.

September 30, 1976



Appendix C

Local Development Districts

See the map on opposite page.

Alabama

1A: Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments
P.O. Box 2603
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660
(205) 383-3961
Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

1B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P.O. Box 1069
Decatur, Alabama 35601
(205) 355-4515
Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

1C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
350 Central Bank Building
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
(205) 533-3333
Counties: De Kalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

1D: West Alabama Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 86
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
(205) 345-5545
Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa (Greene, Hale)

1E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2112 Eleventh Avenue, South
Birmingham, Alabama 35205
(205) 251-8134
Counties: Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker

1F: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 2186
Anniston, Alabama 36201
(205) 237-6741
Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

1H: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
303 Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 4034
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
(205) 262-7316
Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

Georgia

2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1467, P.O. Drawer H
Rome, Georgia 30161
(404) 234-8507
Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, Georgia 30501
(404) 536-3431
Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1363
LaGrange, Georgia 30240
(404) 882-2575
Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Meriwether, Troup)

2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 910
100 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 522-7577
Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, De Kalb, Fulton, Rockdale)

2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
305 Research Drive
Athens, Georgia 30601
(404) 548-3141
Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison (Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
212 North Pentz Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
(404) 226-1672
Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

Kentucky

3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
State National Bank Building
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
(606) 564-6894
Counties: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

3B: FIVCO Area Development District
Boyd County Courthouse
P.O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
(606) 739-5191
Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
120 East Reynolds Road

Lexington, Kentucky 40503
(606) 272-6656
Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Powell (Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Fayette, Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, Woodford)

3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 107
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
(606) 674-6355
Counties: Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Rowan

3E: Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.
Tourist Information Center
Prestonsburg, Kentucky 41653
(606) 886-2374
Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

3F: Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 387
Jamestown, Kentucky 42629
(502) 343-3154
Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.
Laurel County Courthouse
London, Kentucky 40741
(606) 864-7391
Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3I Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 986
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
(606) 436-3158

Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

3J: Barren River Area Development District, Inc.
429 East Tenth Street
P.O. Box 2120
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
(502) 781-2381
Counties: Monroe (Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Simpson, Warren)

Maryland

4A: Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.
Suite 510—Algonquin Motor Inn
Cumberland, Maryland 21502
(301) 722-6885
Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

Mississippi

5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
Post Office Box 6D
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
(601) 728-6248
Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development District
99 Center Ridge Drive
Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863
(601) 489-2415
Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun, Lafayette)

5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development District
Drawer DN
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762
(601) 325-3855
Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

5D: East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District
410 Decatur Street
Newton, Mississippi 39345
(601) 683-2007
Counties: Kemper (Clarke, Jasper, Lake, Lauderdale, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith)

New York

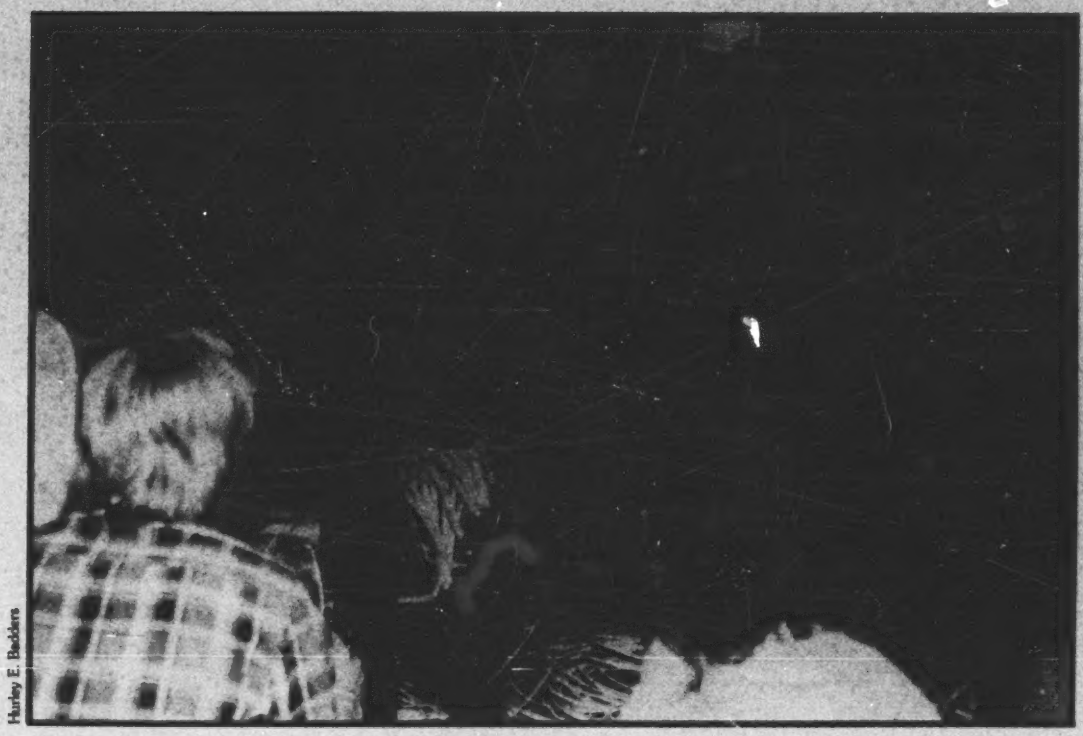
6A: Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board
24 Broad Street
Salamanca, New York 14779
(716) 945-5303
Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua

6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board
53½ Bridge Street
Corning, New York 14830
(607) 962-3021/962-5092
Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning and Development Board
Broome County Office Building
Government Plaza
P.O. Box 1766
Binghamton, New York 13902
(607) 772-2856
Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

North Carolina

7A: Southwestern North Carolina Planning and Economic Development Commission



Hurley E. Bedders

Route 3, P.O. Box 338
Bryson City, North Carolina 28713
(704) 488-2117/488-2118
Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain

7B: Land-of-Sky Regional Council
P.O. Box 2175
755 Merriman Street
Asheville, North Carolina 28802
(704) 254-8131
Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

7C: Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
306 Ridgecrest Avenue
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
(704) 287-3309
Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherfordton (Cleveland)

7D: Region D Council of Governments
Executive Office Building
Furman Road
Boone, North Carolina 28607
(704) 264-5558
Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancy

7E: Western Piedmont Council of Governments
P.O. Box 807
Hickory, North Carolina 28601
(704) 328-2936
Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell (Catawba)

7G: Northwest Economic Development Commission
Government Center
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
(919) 722-9346
Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

Ohio

8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Griffin Hall
740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662
(614) 354-4716
Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc.
216 Putnam Street
St. Clair Building, Suite 410
Marietta, Ohio 45750
(614) 374-9536
Counties: Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

8C: Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association
326 Highland Avenue
P.O. Box 130
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
(614) 439-4471
Counties: Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

Pennsylvania

9A: Northwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
Biery Building, Suite 406
Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323
(814) 437-3024
Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

9B: North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 377
212 Main Street
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
(814) 773-3162
Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
507 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
(717) 265-9103
Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

9D: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 777
Avoca, Pennsylvania 18641
(717) 655-5581
Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
1411 Park Building
355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
(412) 391-1240
Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission
1506 - 11th Avenue, Suite 100
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16601
(814) 946-1641
Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

9G: SEDA-COG
R.D. #1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
(717) 524-4491
Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union

South Carolina

10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments
Century Plaza Building D
Drawer 6668, 211 Century Drive
Greenville, South Carolina 29606
(803) 242-9733
Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

Tennessee

11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
Burgess Falls Road
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501
(615) 432-4111
Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, De Kalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White

11B: East Tennessee Development District
P.O. Box 15000
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
(615) 974-2386
Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cooke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C: First Tennessee-Virginia Development District
207 N. Boone Street
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
(615) 928-0224
Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington and Washington County, Virginia

11D: South Central Tennessee Development District
805 Nashville Highway
Columbia, Tennessee 38401
(615) 381-2040
Counties: Coffee, Franklin (Bedford, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, Wayne)

11E: Southeast Tennessee Development District
423 James Building
735 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
(615) 266-5781
Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

Virginia

12A: LENOWISCO Planning District Commission
U.S. 58-421W
Duffield, Virginia 24244
(703) 431-2206
Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton

12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
(703) 889-1778
Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District Commission
1021 Terrace Drive
Marion, Virginia 24354
(703) 783-5103
Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol and Galax

12D: New River Planning District Commission
1612 Wadsworth Street
Radford, Virginia 24141
(703) 639-9313
Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski (Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
Post Office Drawer 2569
145 West Campbell Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24010
(703) 343-4417
Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington (Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke and Salem)

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission
119 West Frederick Street
P.O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
(703) 885-5174
Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton and Waynesboro)

West Virginia

13A: Region 1 Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 1442
Princeton, West Virginia 24740
(304) 425-9508
Counties: McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

13B: Region 2 Planning and Development Council
1221 - 6th Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia 25701
(304) 529-3357
Counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan; Mason, Mingo, Wayne; Boyd County, Kentucky; Lawrence County, Ohio

13C: B-C-K-P Regional Intergovernmental Council
1018 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 344-2541
Counties: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam

13D: Region 4 Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 505
Summersville, West Virginia 26651
(304) 872-4970
Counties: Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster

13E: Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council
217 Fourth Street
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101
(304) 485-3801
Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood

13F: Region 6 Planning and Development Council
201 Deveny Building
Fairmont, West Virginia 26554
(304) 366-5693
Counties: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor

13G: Region 7 Planning Council
Upshur County Court House
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201
(304) 472-6564
Counties: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur

13H: Region 8 Planning Council
One Virginia Avenue
Petersburg, West Virginia 26847
(304) 257-3091
Counties: Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton

13I: Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning and Development Council
121 West King Street
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
(304) 263-1743
Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan

13J: Bel-O-Mar Interstate Planning Commission
2177 National Road
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
(304) 242-1800
Counties: Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel and Belmont County, Ohio

13K: BHJ Planning Commission
814 Adams Street
Steubenville, Ohio 43952
(614) 282-3685
Counties: Brooke, Hancock; Jefferson County, Ohio

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

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